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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XXII, No. 13 DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1940 $2 00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Dominion Electors Endorse Mackenzie King Government

Inclement Weather And Bad Roads Fail To Deter Determination Of Voters

With the exception of but one province, British Columbia, voters throughout the Dominion were faced with the worst weather conditions experienced in many years when going to the polls on Tuesday, March 26th. In the Delia district, both the highway and secondary roads were badly drifted and voting was confined mainly to residents of the village during the morning. In the afternoon, however, a snow plow opened up the north road to the highway and electors thronged the polling booth right up to the hour of closing.

As was but natural in a polling division which only a few days previously had headed the Social Credit provincial nominee by a majority of 28, local enthusiasm ran high among the major contending party backers, and there were many hard and willing workers. In the endeavor to make every vote count, both sides were victims of the usual ironical incidents accompanying such work. One party man is reported to have shovelled a vast quantity of snow only to bring in an opposition voter, while on the other side a Liberal face got quite red after solicituously picking up a voter who, having got stalled, was afoot on the snowbound waste, walking into town with grim determination to record his vote the other way.

Taking into account the very unfavorable conditions of the day, the charge of indifference frequently made against the electorate has no foundation in division No. 106. Two hundred and eight votes were cast at the Delia poll, representing 80 per cent of the eligible list of voters. These were distributed as follows:

Day (Lib.)	114
Quelch (S C.)	73
Smith (C C.F.)	19
Spoiled ballots	2

While the result in Acadia is yet in doubt—Liberal and Social Credit running neck and neck with a few small polls to be heard from—other Alberta constituencies to the number of seven swung over to the Liberals. These were Calgary East, Calgary West, Edmonton East, Edmonton West, Medicine Hat, Athabaska, and Peace River. So far as Alberta is concerned some remarkable upsets have transpired. West Calgary, long a Conservative stronghold, elected M. J Edwards, Liberal; while Calgary East, considered a safe Social Credit seat, did likewise in electing G. H. Ross, Liberal. Edmonton East was also a surprise for the Social Credit party, F. C. Casselman, Liberal, defeating Orvis Kennedy.

There were also surprises across the Dominion. Hon R. J. Manion, leader of the National Government party was defeated in Fort William; Hon. W. D. Herridge, New Democracy leader, lost out at Kindersley: Wm. Irvine, long a stalwart of the C.C.F., failed at Cariboo, B.C.; while the veteran labor man, A. A Heaps, was beaton in Winnipeg North by a majority of 1,626.

Every member of Mr. Mackenzie King's cabinet retained his seat, the total number of Liberals returned to Parliament being 176.

Government Wins Majority In Provincial Election

Secures Thirty Seats Against Seventeen Independent And One Labor

The provincial election of March 21st resulted in the return of the Social Credit government with a reduced majority, mainly due to the presence of Independent candidates in the field.

Thirty seats so far have been won by the government, seventeen went to the Independents, one to Labor, with nine in doubt.

C.C F candidates made but a poor showing generally, the majority losing the $100 00 deposit. Chester Ronning, C.C.F. provincial leader, ran close behind Hon. D. B. Mullen in Camrose, but finally was defeated on the second count.

Well-known Social Credit members who went down to defeat were: Mrs. Gostick, Mrs. Rogers, W. R King, J H Unwin, E. P. Foster, and W J Lampley. All cabinet ministers were elected, with the exception of Solon E. Low, provincial treasurer, who was defeated in his own constituency, Warner.

The Handhills nominee put up a stout fight against the sitting member, Dr W. W. Cross, but finally was beaten by a majority of 566. This was a big reduction from the 1935 majority, which was 2,011. The west side of the riding gave McAllister a lead, Delia poll voting 97 for Cross and 125 for McAllister, but as returns came in from the east, this was speedily reduced, the Hanna poll, which it was rumoured would give a majority of 200 to McAllister, actually gave Cross a majority of 136.

72 DEATHS FROM ALBERTA ACCIDENTS

Startling figures on the number of motor vehicle deaths in this province last year were given in the annual report of the provincial secretary's department, issued recently.

Despite the safety measures advocated during the year by branches of the Alberta Motor Association, and by other organizations, no less than 72 motor deaths occurred in the province in 1939.

While reductions to around 55 had been reported in 1938 and 1937, the total for 1939 was back to the 1936 level. The report also revealed that of the total number of deaths, some 24 involved those operating motor trucks.

In addition to the fatal accidents, hundreds of people were injured in traffic accidents in this province during the year.

Official figures on the number of traffic deaths have given fresh impetus to safety campaigns in Edmonton, Calgary and other parts of the province.

Various organizations, who are assured of full A.M.A. co-operation, are determined to do everything possible to substantially reduce the accident toll for 1940.

Prospects of heavier motor travel to the province this year make the call for greater safety measures all the more insistent.



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Sudden Death of Well-known Farmer

Jacob Heyd, well-known elderly farmer of the Delia district, was found dead beside the trail on Monday afternoon, about 2 p.m.

Some hours earlier, deceased had been observed by W. L. Carter driving a team attached to a stoneboat southward toward the highway, where he halted for over an hour. It is surmised this was by appointment, as ultimately a car appeared with whose occupant the farmer held a protracted conversation, afterward turning north towards his home. Later the team was seen to be at a standstill, but eventually it disappeared. Ivan Long, who was making a trip to the Carter home, discovered the body, and informing Mr Carter, drove him back to investigate.

From his previous observations and the fact that the face was snow covered, life had been extinct for at least two hours, in Mr. Carter's estimation. Drumheller police were notified and after their arrival the body was removed. A sum of over $500.00 was found in the clothing of the deceased.

COMMUNITY CLUB

The regular meeting of the Community Club was held in the Rest Room on March 14th, with a fair attendance. We were pleased to have four visiting ladies from the Enterprise Club, but sorry the number was so small owing to bad roads.

The meeting opened with the singing of "O, Canada." We then had the minutes of the last meeting and the treasurer's report read.

A lovely centre piece, made by Mrs. Lewis, was raffled and Mrs. Kissick drew the lucky ticket.

Mr. Dack, Sr., gave a talk on the duty of the people to the Church, which was greatly enjoyed by all.

The roll call was answered by Irish jokes. A lovely lunch was then served by Mrs. Kissick and Mrs. Dmytruk, and a nice half hour was enjoyed over the teacups.

The next meeting will be held on April 11th, at the home of Mrs. Murray. Hostesses to be Mrs. Hewson and Mrs. R. Cook. Everybody welcome.—Cor.

U. F. W. A.

The regular meeting of the U.F.W.A., was held on Thursday afternoon, with the president, Mrs. W L. Carter, in the chair.

Routine business was conducted.

Mrs F. C. Mittlestead read a paper on co-operation.

An interesting and amusing program was presented under the leadership of Mrs. Geo. Edgley

Mrs. Geo Lowe is convenor of the program for the next meeting, to be held April 25th.

Meeting adjourned, and Mrs. F. C. Mittlestead served a lovely tea.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director, Research Dept., Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

In 1939 the "Crop Testing Plan" grew in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, in co-operation with the Dominion Experimental Farms, a large number of small plots of different varities of wheat. Each plot was sown with exactly the same amount of carefully measured seed so that accurate yield tests could be determined. The average of the plot yields in bushels to the acre, in Alberta, where there was no rust damage, were as follows:—Garnet 58; Red Bobs 54; Marquis 48; Thatcher 48; Renown 41; Reward 50.

In Saskatchewan, where black stem rust and a little leaf rust occurred, the yields were:—Thatcher 42; Renown 39; Regent 38; Apex 38; Marquis 23.

In Manitoba, where much black stem rust and much leaf rust occurred, the yields were:—Renown 41; Regent 41; Apex 39; Thatcher 35; Marquis 19.

The Dominion Experimental Farm officials state that the yield and quality data, obtained from these plots, support the results that have been previously obtained in their own Experimental Farm Station tests.

An interesting test with these plots was made at the same time, of determining how much the usual growth of weeds rob the farmer of yield per acre. The result of this will be shown in a future "World of Wheat" article.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Fletcher, on April 1st, 1940, a son, William Alexander.

Obituary

GEORGE W. A. HARCUS

George Wesley Alexander Harcus, resident of the Delia district for the past 27 years, passed away at his home after a brief illness on March 13th. He was born at Ailsa Craig, near London, Ont, on July 24, 1867, and in his earlier years taught school in Ontario and Manitoba; later, he commenced farming in the latter province.

Deceased was an ardent worker for the church and Sunday School, and took a great interest in the Bible Society. He was a kind and good neighbor and will be greatly missed by the community. He leaves to mourn their loss, his widow, one daughter, Mrs. A. J. L. Haynes, of Haney, B.C., and one son, Kenneth, of Delia. An elder daughter, Elsie, died at the early age of four years.

Funeral services were held in the Interdenominational Sunday School, where the deceased had been a faithful attendant and a valued member, and were conducted by the superintendent. Mrs. A Whitman, by request, sang one of his favorite hymns.

Interment took place in the Delia cemetery.

Pallbearers were—H. Moore, Geo. Golde, P. Thompson, J. King, Chas. Horsky, and James Bell.

There were many beautiful floral tributes, including one from Maple Ridge Baptist Church, Haney, B.C.

The sympathy of a large circle of friends is extended to the bereaved.

Women's Missionary Society

Mrs. Barss presided at the monthly meeting of the Women's Missionary Society held in the United Church annex on Wednesday, March 20th. This was one day in advance of the regular time, on account of the provincial election coming on Thursday

The opening devotional period was led by Mrs Swayne; and Mrs Henry Moore gave her report of the Provincial Convention which she attended in Edmonton March 5th to 8th, inclusive.

After the usual reports of secretaries, some discussion followed on finances. It was agreed to accept an allocation of $75.00 for the year, and to again hold some Invitation Teas.

Supplies were requested this year in the line of clothing for the Boys' School Home at Bonnyville, and arrangements were made to supply some knitted articles.

The meeting closed with the usual social half-hour over a cup of tea.

The Health League of Canada

105 Bond Street, Toronto, Ont.

APPLE JUICE, THE CANADIAN BEVERAGE

Many authorities have called attention in the Press to the valuable qualities of Canadian apple juice, saying that it is rich in vitamins and health giving but none, one thinks, has told of its most important function, namely its capacity for supplying the potassium lost by the muscles, after fatiguing, an unusual exercise.

Everyone has probably had the experience of soreness and aching of the muscles after the first day's horseback riding, the early game of golf or of felling trees in the forest. This soreness is due to the loss of potassium sustained by the soft muscles. The only effective remedy is a supply of potassium to fill the gap.

Each pint of apple juice contains nine grains of potassium, an amount greater than that lost in the unusual exercise. The dealers in apple juice should print this information on the containers of this tasty and most valuable beverage and thus increase the market for a valuable home product.

New Air Film Is Popular

Popular addition to travel films being shown in North America is the entertaining "Swiss Family Robinson", which tells the story of a Trans-Canada Air Lines flight from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Photographed in full color, the film not only takes the audience behind the scene in the organization of the air line but also shows interesting views and features of various cities across Canada.

Smut Control In Wheat

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

A report received recently from the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada shows that between August 1 and December 31 of last year, Alberta marketed one hundred carloads of smutty wheat.

Figures for previous years are not at hand, consequently the prevalence of smut in 1939 cannot be compared with that of preceding years. However a comparison with previous years is not very important. The important thing to note is that there is a decided loss here in the income of certain farmers, and therefore, in the returns of the country at large. Having wheat graded "Smutty" means in nearly all cases a loss of five cents per bushel. In years of low wheat prices, such as we have experienced for some time past, a loss of five cents per bushel could not be afforded; and in war years, such as we have ahead of us, we cannot afford to see our production curtailed in any way, especially not by a pest which can be controlled as easily as that of smut.

In most, or probably all, cases where smut appears sufficiently bad to cause wheat to be graded "smutty," it is on account of carelessness in treating or not treating at all. When the formaldehyde method of treating is used, after the treating is done the pile of grain should be covered with disinfected sacks or canvas, and allowed to stand for at least two hours and preferably overnight, after which time seeding should be done as soon as possible.

Where this method is followed, treating must be done during the busy time of seeding and it is sometimes done too hurriedly to be done accurately. One pint of formaldehyde should be used to forty gallons of water, and this should be sufficient to treat fifty bushels of seed.

In recent years, the dust form of treatment has become more popular than the formaldehyde. One chief reason for this is the fact that treating with dust can be done a year or more in advance of seeding without injuring the germination.

The cost of the material is slightly higher in the case of the dust method, but one is much more likely to have a thorough job done with it. A Kemp automatic treater is the most convenient machine to use in treating grain for smut. This costs in the neighborhood of $20 00. This may be considered too expensive in many cases where there is only a small quantity of seed to be treated. If so, anyone who cares to write in to the Experimental Station at Lethbridge will be sent a sketch, showing how a gasoline drum can be fitted with a handle and used as a treater. The most important point to remember in manufacturing any device to serve this purpose is that it should be airtight, so that as little dust as possible gets a chance to escape into the air. To prevent sickness from poisoning, men working with these dust treatments should be provided with masks, and as a further protection should be required to drink milk periodically.

President Remembers Good Turn Of Boyhood Days

No matter how busy S. J. Hungerford, chairman and president of Canadian National Railways, may be when he visits Vancouver, he never fails to visit Herbert W. Fee, night telegraph operator at the C.N. depot.

When Mr. Fee was a small boy in Ontario, he used to carry wood for Mr. Hungerford's mother, and the railway president has never forgotten the good turn.

NEW PLATES CALL FOR SAFE DRIVING

New license plates being issued by the provincial secretary's department of this province, carry a message in the interests of greater highway safety.

At the bottom of the plate, in raised letters, are the words "Drive Safely." These should constitute a strong appeal to all motorists to use every care when driving. When a car is approaching another, this message to drive with care should be realized by the drivers of both machines.

On March 18, the new car licenses for 1940 were issued by various government agencies in the province, and by branches of the Alberta Motor Association. For some years the A.M.A. branches have performed this welcome service, and as a result thousands of drivers obtained their plates from these offices each year.

While official figures on the number of car licenses sold in the 1939 40 fiscal year, which ends March 31, will not be available immediately, it is believed that they will show a record for the province. Car licenses are expected to be well above the 100,000 mark.

Canada's War Contribution

Canada has spent an average of nearly $18,000,000 per month on war supplies since July 14, 1939, it was disclosed in the latest report of the war supply board. The total sum up to the end of February is given as $142,578,836. Contracts included everything from knives and forks to anti-submarine patrol boats and from potatoes to aeroplanes. Meanwhile Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of transport, told an election audience that total figure for the first year of the war would be half a billion.

I WISH to take this opportunity to thank those who voted for me, and those who worked on my behalf in the provincial election. The united effort put forth by all, on such short notice, is highly commendable. Although success was not completely ours the result of the contest shows the effort to have been well worth while in demonstrating the growth of the Independent movement in the Hand Hills Constituency.

Again I extend my sincere thanks to all.

WM. McALLISTER



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Preparing For Peace

The announcement recently by Dr. J. S. Thomson, president of the University of Saskatchewan to a convention of rural municipal men and women that, in his opinion, great changes which may affect the whole trend of our economic, social and political life are impending when this war is brought to a conclusion, gives rise to the belief that the rank and file of the people of this country might well give serious thought to the war's aftermath and the problems it is likely to bring in its train and how best they may be solved in the interests of all.

There has been some disposition on the part of some leaders to push aside the matter of consideration of post war problems, largely on the ground that the time and attention devoted to such questions might detract somewhat from the effort which must be put into the task in hand, that of bringing the war to an early and successful conclusion. This viewpoint is largely based on the assumption that it is difficult, if not impossible to give attention to a big and important problem while another equally great, if not of greater importance for the time being, is being dealt with. "Sufficient unto the day is evil thereof" is apparently behind the premise of such thinkers and speakers.

It would be a very fine thing, of course, if it were possible for the individual, the family, the governments, business and other organized entities to deal with one problem at the time and bring it to a satisfactory finality before tackling another one. But the complexity of our civilization and the great diversity of our affairs prevents the consummation of such an ideal. In practical life, the individual and the organization, no matter of what type, has to keep many things in mind at the same time, and to devote attention, more or less piecemeal, to many problems. If one had to wait for the complete solution of one problem before broaching another, little or nothing would be accomplished, because no sooner has one question been apparently satisfactorily settled than a new facet of the same problem arises to demand more attention. With affairs always in a state flux this must necessarily be so.

The Wrong Direction

There, of course, must be agreement with the opinion, sometimes publicly expressed, that the winning of the war is the first and paramount duty of the people of this country, lest the people have no say in the settlement of post war questions. This is granted, but it does not, and should not, prevent some consideration being give of what is to follow the conflict, because it can be assumed that with a victory for the Allied arms, the people themselves will have to decide the course of their future destiny. If they do not, and leave it to somebody else to decide for them, they will be forging the first links of a dictator's chain which may enmesh them and hold them in a bondage that will be hard to escape. In that way lies the road to totalitarianism.

And if these post war problems are to be settled satisfactorily and in the interests of the country as a whole it is essential that the opinions on which decisions are to be made are backed by a large body of crystallized public viewpoints and that cannot be attained overnight. A hasty opinion is apt to be a wrong opinion, and the questions that will have to be solved are going to be too important to be dealt with on snap judgment, if our democracy is to be a success.

If the future of this country and the happiness of her peoples are to be assured it is essential that these problems be approached in a spirit of calm rationalism. We must not be ruled by the forces of mass hysteria, but our minds must be imbued with patience, reasonableness and humanitarianism if we are to work out an enduring democracy which, after all, should be our prime objective.

If we are to avoid dictatorship, it is essential that these problems be thought out in advance, as far as is feasible, so that when the time comes for practical application of our views and the principle behind them, there will be a reasonable amount of unanimity and we can then face the future with strength in the knowledge that we are building a well-founded democracy, one that will not be dissipated at the first breath of organized disturbance or that will be easily overthrown by confusion and hysteria.

The Local Influence

While dictatorship operates from the top downward, democracy is built from underneath, the people themselves being the foundation of the entire structure. If the foundation is insecure, the structure will be weak, easily assailed and perhaps wrecked. Hence the importance of sound, reasonable popular opinion.

If the people themselves adopt a rational outlook towards their own minor local problems, such as confront them daily in the operation of their own municipalities, schools and so forth, they will be able to tackle the major national and international issues in the spirit, inspired by confidence and certainty of rectitude. In this manner, they will prepare themselves for the questions of great magnitude which they will be called upon to settle when the guns are silenced.

Even as the individual, no matter how humble, has a part to play in the winning of the war, so has he or she, a duty to perform in winning the peace to follow the war. There is as much truth in the dictum: "In war prepare for peace" as there is in the injunction to prepare for war during the time of peace.

Privilege For Sailors

Royal Marines Can Wire Wives To Meet Them In Port

A naval rating or Royal Marine whose ship arrives in port for only a short stay may send a telegram to his wife asking her to join him at once, it has been officially announced. Wives on surrendering the telegrams and producing their marriage allowance books at railway booking offices may obtain tickets at reduced rates. Telegrams must not give the ship's name!

Careful records of temperature, rainfall, sunshine, and other meteorological conditions are kept on all the Dominion Experimental Farms. These records supply valuable information regarding the effect of climatic conditions on crop growth in the various districts throughout Canada.

The Titan beetle of Brazil grows as large as a human hand; specimens have never been captured alive.

You should try to live on your income. Just because it can't be done is no reason why you shouldn't try.

PATENTS

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Require Special Permission

Before Nazi Anthem Can Be Sung In Amusement Centres

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels has banned the playing or singing of the nation anthem, "Deutschland Ueber Allies," and the Nazi battle songs including the newest, "We Are Sailing Against England," in restaurants, cafes and amusement centres except when special permission is given. The measure was taken under a decree for the protection of national symbols and songs.

Wasted Effort

Robbers laboriously ripped through a steel and concrete safe in the office of the Universal Textile company at Providence, R.I. Leonard White, the treasurer, laughed when informed by police. There was no money in the safe and it had not been locked in 10 years.

Soldier Has His Troubles

Smallest feet in the British Army are those of Herbert Norbury, 30, Royal Artillery gunner, who takes 3½. The smallest Army boot he could get was a five, and he pads the toes with cotton wool.

A tidal wave once carried a United States war vessel a quarter of a mile inland, and it remained there for years.

Never Has Water Shortage

Ever-Flowing Well Has Supplied Ontario Farm For 30 Years

While other farmers in the district around Brigden, Ont., have suffered the inconvenience and expense all winter of hauling water for their stock a considerable distance, an ever-flowing water well, which spouts a stream of water every few seconds, has solved the water shortage problem on an 100-acre pasture farm owned by William and Alvin Blacklock.

One of the few of its type in existence, the Blacklock well is operated by its own natural gas supply, and it has been in operation for more than 30 years with never a lack of water.

The well is 145 feet deep to the rock and the water stands within 20 feet of the top in the casing.

The gas pressure is providing by a simple device. A three-eighths inch water pipe with a funnel at the end is set a depth of 70 feet. This closes the casing, stopping the natural gas flow, which is then forced through the water pipe. The result is that the escaping gas forces the water above the surface.

The Blacklock brothers pasture 40 head of stock on the farm each year, and with a water supply of 75 barrels a day, which the gas pressure well pumps, they don't have to worry about a scarcity of water for their livestock like other farmers in the Brigden district.

Farther north in Moore township are many natural gas wells that farmers use as gas-light flares in their yards. Lack of water for natural water wells in Brigden district prompted the Blacklocks to convert their combination gas and water well into a spouting water well.

The pasture farm is located on concession nine, Moore township. Years ago it was an occupied farm and the flow of natural gas was used for lighting and heating purposes in the home.

Crewless Lightships

Britain Has New Method Of Thwarting German Attacks

The Admiralty will counter German air attacks on its lightships by placing automatic lights on crewless vessels too small to be easily bombed, it was learned.

The newly developed ships will need human attention only once every two months. They are only 30 feet long.

Naval circles said the new craft are a technical wartime achievement surpassed only by the measures developed by the Admiralty to thwart the German magnetic mine.

Both British and neutral merchant ships are dependent on floating lights that mark channels through the North Sea and English Channel.

Many British seamen of the lighthouse service, previously considered exempt from attack, have been killed or wounded since the Germans began their attacks two months ago on the small, unarmed lightships.

Would Bet On British

Kansas Paper Confident Naval Tradition Would Win In Contest

What a thrilling story of the freeing of the British prisoners from the German ransom ship! Quick manoeuvring, grappling irons, a boarding party—all the features that used to fascinate us in the old adventure stories of the Spanish Main.

The Germans scored their big naval triumph when the submarine got into Scapa Flow and sank the Royal Oak. But the British came back with the spectacular defeat of the Graf Spee by three small cruisers, and now by the rescue of the prisoners on the Altmark in a Norwegian fjord.

In any contest involving the great British naval tradition our money would go to the line of Drake and Nelson.—Kansas City Star.

Needed More Time

Uncle Abner had been very much occupied all by himself in a corner of his cabin near the fireplace. He had been working industriously with a stub of a pencil and a piece of paper. Suddenly he looked up, a joyful expression on his wrinkled face.

"Doggone!" he shouted, "ef I ain't learned to write."

Uncle Abner's lifemate, Aunt Melissa hurried across the room and looked wonderingly at the scrawled lines on the paper.

"Bless my soul, man, you done have learned to write!" she exclaimed. "What do it say?"

"I don't know," Uncle Abner replied. "I ain't learned to read yet."

In the "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," Alaska, bacon can be fried over high temperature fumaroles, and steam pressure lifts the skillet into the air.

Livestock raisers in Holland have been ordered to use a mixed fodder of official prescription.

A cigarette factory in Persia has a capacity of 12,000,000 cigarettes rolled daily.

At Mongolian dinners, the eye of a sheep is a special delicacy offered to honored guests.

Japan taxes her native radio listeners 25 cents a month.

2353



"This year, or next year, or——"
—Walker, in the South Wales Echo.

Extraordinary Bequest

Money For Australians Left By A Strange Will

Eighteen years ago, the public of New South Wales was startled by the extraordinary will of Mr. Peter Mitchell, a wealthy pastoralist, who left his large fortune to the winners of competitions for physically and mentally outstanding men and women of Australia.

So far, none of the money accruing from that fortune of £150,000 has been used for the competitions, the reason being that the will provided that an annuity of £5,000 a year must be paid to Mr. Mitchell's widow, who has since remarried.

Although Mr. Mitchell's basic idea was sound and commendable, there were many strange clauses in his will. He stipulated, for example, that the winners of the competitions must be not only perfect physical specimens but must also be examined in their knowledge of literature. In particular, they had to be acquainted with the works of Carlyle, Cervantes, George Eliot, Scott, Stevenson, Thackeray, Charles Reade, Walt Whitman was an avid reader and the writers named in his will were presumably his favorite authors. It is extremely doubtful, however, if modern candidates for the prizes granted under the terms of his will would, besides their robust health and physical stature, possess a very intimate knowledge of the authors named, much less the books they wrote.

Other clauses in the will provided that the competition winners should be under 30 years of age and unmarried. They had to be British subjects resident in Australia, not offsprings of first cousins, they had to have no hereditary taints, they had to be good riders, shooters and general sports and they had to be bright and cheerful.

They were required to have a good knowledge and understanding of the British Empire and to have some knowledge of practical housekeeping, nursing, and "the training, care and rearing to perfect health and strength of young children.—Australian Press Union.

An Interesting Collection

Queen Mary Has Photos Of Royal Family's War Activities

An intimate friend of Queen Mary is telling how Her Majesty has lately revived a collection that she began during the last war. This consists of photographs of the activities of the Royal Family in various directions connected with the war, and it is already assuming rather large proportions. The collection that Her Majesty made during the last war is now of considerable interest and will be of value to the historian of the future. Some of the pictures are not to be found elsewhere, particularly is this the case with those showing the late King with his troops on the Western Front.

Hard Pressed For Labor

Germany Calls For Volunteer Workers In Armament Plants

The German high command—hard pressed for labor despite their hopes of using Polish and Czech labor in their vital plants—sent out a call for volunteer workers in the manufacturing of torpedoes, guns and other naval armaments.

The Nazis said that some of the volunteers would also be trained in the use of naval communications.

At the same time in Berlin—Germany again displayed her need for further manpower when it was made known that the Nazi military forces were accepting recruits as young as 17 years old.

Disappearing Isles

One of the isles of Greece has disappeared beneath the sea. When some of the 43,000 inhabitants of the island of Santorin, halfway between Crete and Athens, looked for a little neighbor of one hundred square yards the other morning, it was not to be seen, and shortly afterwards some other tiny islets disappeared. They began to feel anxious about their own island, because it is of volcanic origin, like its neighbors, the volcano, being on their island. The little island were formed from lava thrown into the sea by this volcano about ten years ago.

Approximately 50 per cent. of the wear on an automobile tire occurs in the four warmest months.

World's Greatest Fur Traders

Royal Charter Granted To Hudson's Bay Company In 1670

"The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading Into Hudson's Bay" are busy despite the war.

They are Britain's oldest company and the world's greatest fur traders. Although their long official title is jealously retained, they are universally known simply as Hudson's Bay Company. Charles II. granted the merchant adventurers a Royal charter in 1670.

The biggest fur sale of the year was held as usual in January, when furskins to the value of about £500,000 were purchased at the London headquarters by 600 buyers from all parts of the world. The advance sales notices were printed in English, French, Spanish, Norwegian, Swedish and Finnish, and circulated to 47 different countries.

A special feature of the first winter war sale was the record quantity of Persian lambskins—about 160,000—from Southwest Africa.

The "Company of Adventurers" now owns 232 trading posts, stretching across Canada from coast to coast, and 30 of them are within the Arctic Circle far north of Hudson's Bay itself. Provision of hunting equipment and clothing for Indian and Eskimo tribes in the remotest districts and ownership of large department stores in many Canadian cities are now included among the Company's wide trading interests.

But the lasting prestige of the Company is founded on the adventurousness of their servants and the integrity of their business dealings with practically every country on earth.

To All Grocers And Housewives

That wonderful food "Grape-Nuts" has just announced a reduction in price that will make a package cost less than ever in its long history.

In fact you can put an order before the hungry family at less than one cent a serving—and it's all ready cooked.

There have been literally dozens of "Grape-Nuts" imitators on the market over the years but the old reliable was so good it stayed and the others faded away.

Being very rich in food energy—tasty and satisfying to young and old—"Grape-Nuts" will be more popular than ever at this new low price.

Ask your grocer for "Grape-Nuts" and use it every day—you won't get tired of the delicious flavor and you will get a breakfast dish that satisfies both your taste and your appetite.

Farmers of Germany are being urged to use more fertilizer and thus increase the country's food supply.

Travelled Long Distance

Irishman From Alaska Marched In St. Patrick's Parade At New Jersey

A brawny Alaskan sourdough, who travelled 6,822 miles because he was "lonesome for a crowd of Irishmen," marched with 99,999 other sons of Erin in the St. Patrick's Day parade at Newark, N.J.

Marching with the O'Hara Association was Peter A. Brady, a County Caven man who struck out for the gold fields 32 years ago.

Brady returned to Newark at the insistence of an old acquaintance, Frank O'Hara, who has been corresponding with the gold miner since he left Newark in 1908.

"I'm sad for the lack of my own people," Brady wrote O'Hara from his camp on Jack Wade Creek, 200 miles north of Fairbanks, Alaska. "St. Patrick's night will indeed be a sad time for me."

O'Hara lost no time inviting Brady to march as Marshal of the O'Hara Association unit, and Brady lost no time getting to Newark.

He balked at parade regulations which require silk hats, but finally agreed to wear one.

"I'll do it," he said. "But mind ye, I won't like it."

News For The Allies

Nazi Speaker Says They Are Behaving Like Hysterical Women

Germany, confident that her "superiority is beyond description," will fight on until France and Britain are "prostrated," Robert Ley, Nazi trade union commissioner, declared in a special address to West Wall soldiers and members of the labor corps.

"The Versailles treaty wasn't anything final—only a truce," asserted Ley, who spoke at a labor camp not far from the front in the Saar-Palatinate sector.

"The struggle is continuing," he added, "until Germany emerges victorious and Britain and France are prostrated."

Ley said that whereas the Germans are daily becoming more confident and determined, their enemies are becoming more nervous and restless to the point where "they are behaving like hysterical women."

Italian Comment

Paper Pays Tribute To Strength Of The British Army

The authoritative Fascist newspaper Popolo di Roma paid tribute to the present and potential future strength of the British army.

It said "the power of the British army in the initial period of the conflict is undoubtedly a great deal stronger than it was in 1914.

"Furthermore we do not intend to deceive ourselves by saying that its maximum numerical strength, including troops coming from the dominions, will reach a war footing only after four years, as was the case in 1914.

"It clearly appears that the British army has evolved in the sense of a quality army, extensively supplied with arms and mechanical means, reinforced by vast industrial machinery and by the enormous raw material resources at its disposal."

Amazing People

The Toronto Saturday Night says these dictators are amazing people. They can meet for two hours and decide the fate of the world, but in the average business institution it takes an all-day conference to decide merely the matter of a new paint job for the front door.

Pressure is more than 90 pounds to the square inch at 230 feet under water.

Combs six to seven feet high are built by the giant bees of India.

FOR HANG-ON COUGHS DUE TO COLDS
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS
and other Respiratory Ailments Take the Old Reliable
BUCKLEY'S MIXTURE

Hollywood Zoo Closed

Management Gives Up Struggle After Heavy Losses

Zoo Park at Hollywood, where cameras ground on the earliest wild animal pictures, is closed.

"We just couldn't feed the animals any longer," explained Secretary J. H. Vatcher.

Behind his remark is a human interest story and a tale of two years of struggle to keep interest alive. Damaged heavily in the 1938 flood, the Zoo never quite recovered. School children poured in pennies and nickels at benefits, but it wasn't enough. A severe blow was the death several months ago of Anna May, veteran film elephant and one of the chief attractions.

The human interest story is that of Olga Celeste, who came west in 1910, with Col. W. N. Selig, Zoo founder. She remained to become its chief trainer and one of the few women who will perform with the ever-dangerous leopards.

One by one in recent weeks, she watched the population dwindle, as animal after animal was sold. Finally it came to the "cats".

"I mortgaged my furniture," she says. "I borrowed from friends. I managed to get enough money to buy them myself. I didn't want anyone else to have them."

She obtained five leopards and three lions, and hopes to build up a circus act.

Marble Mantels For Sale

New York House Wrecker Took Thirty From Vanderbilt Home

At 49 East Fifty-second street, where the Columbia Broadcasting System is building an annex, stood the W. K. Vanderbilt house. Mr. Johnson found 30 marble mantels in this place, says the New York Times.

He thinks they cost Mr. Vanderbilt from $3,000 to $5,000 each. Mr. Johnson will sell them for $200 to $250 each.

He said, "When I tell you old houses do not die, I mean some of these marbles will go back to Fifth Avenue and to Park and Madison even into apartment houses. Some will go to Texas and some to California and to big estates in the country."

Some pieces in Mr. Johnson's shop came from houses wrecked 60 years ago. They were preserved by C. H. Southard, who was one of the first house wreckers in New York. Mr. Johnson bought the business from the Southard heirs eight years ago.

Are Always Truthful

So Maine Farmer's Story About Hen Must Be Believed

The Boston Globe says Maine farmers never dally with the truth, so there is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the feat described in a note to the State Department of Agriculture which should clear forever any doubts as to a hen's ability to lay two eggs in a day. The note reads: "The Rhode Island hen, 6-4, owned by Herbert L. Bisbee and son of West Sumner, laid two eggs on March 3, 1934. They were perfect in shape and shell formation but quite decidedly undersized."

Scientists have traced Halley's comet back to the year 240 B.C.



APPLEFORD PAPER PRODUCTS LTD.
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War Cost To Canada

Estimate Of Cost Of The First Year Of War Is $500,000,000

War cost to Canada, in the coming fiscal year is estimated at $500,000,000. This is nearly three times the expenditure in the first year of the last war. Canada's military contribution in the war of 1914-18 was largely one of men. Now the contribution is one of men plus machines, and the machine heavily increases the cost.

Here are a few cost comparisons with the last war:

An ~~my division costs about twice as much. This is due to mechanized equipment.

At this stage of the last war, Canada's naval equipment and personnel consisted of two light cruisers and 1,500 men. In the first full fiscal year, the Naval Service spent less than $4,000,000.

The Naval Service now has a personnel of 6,000 officers and men. Its strength is six destroyers and a flotilla leader with five naval minesweepers and 20 auxiliary craft. Estimated cost for the first fiscal year is $40,000,000. The building programme calls for the construction of 90 vessels totalling nearly $50,000,000.

In the first year of the last war, Canada had no Air Force. The Royal Canadian Air Force now comprises 8,000 officers and men. This does not include the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Estimates of Canada's share in the plan, up to September 1st next are $50,000,000. During the full fiscal year ending March 31, 1941, it is estimated, Canada will spend approximately $100,000,000 on the Commonwealth scheme. This sum is part of the estimated total cost of $500,000,000.

Cryptic Quotation Used

Italians Understood Its Meaning In Reference To Von Ribbentrop

Signor Giovanni Ansaldo, writing in the Telegrafo of Rome, set the Fascist capital chattering by quoting a line of Dante which signifies that the Germanic hordes should stay above the Brenner Pass. He used the quotation, one which is cryptic to outsiders but clear to Italians, on the day Von Ribbentrop left Rome. It was as close as an Italian editor could come to saying to a German Foreign Minister, "farewell—and don't come back."

The following day Under-Secretary of War Soddu announced to the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations that Italy has constructed a "Maginot line" along the Brenner Pass. The Chamber broke into loud applause at word that Italian forts now face Germany as well as France and Switzerland.

That Germany's cause is unpopular with the Italian people has long been clear. Hatred toward England (which grew out of England's application of sanctions in the Ethiopian war) seems to be wearing away. This popular feeling seems, in a curious way, to be breaking through the rigid Fascist attempt to put a good face upon Rome-Berlin relations.—New York Post.

Doing The Right Thing

British Cruisers Will Continue To Rescue German Sailors

Whatever special orders there may have been, British cruisers still pick up sailors from scuttled ships and will probably continue to do so, even though German planes make a practice of machine-gunning the decks of unarmed ships and fishing vessels. And the salvaging of the scuttlers is for more reasons than one. After all, the scuttlers have been guilty of no greater crime than the legitimate effort to deprive the enemy (which is us) of an anticipated prize. While it is an exasperating thing for the scuttler to do, he has cheated us of nothing more than a ship and a cargo of more or less value. The British Navy would be cheated of its fair name if it failed to pick up the survivors, and the loss to tradition would be heavier than the material loss of ship and cargo. There is the further consideration that it is good business for British cruisers to stop neutral vessels to remove German nationals of military age, especially seamen, it is equally good business to take them into custody from the lifeboats in which they have left their scuttled craft. It is a case, so to speak, of virtue being its own reward.—Toronto Telegram.

Completes Steel Barrier

A barrier of steel tank traps 70 kilometers (43.75 miles) long forming a "practically unbreakable obstacle" to tanks and armored cars has been completed by the Belgian army. The barrier, containing 30,000 tons of camouflaged metal, crosses fields, woods, swamps, rivers and railroads along a vital sector of the Belgian frontier.

Little Things Count

Simply by moving the dateline from the middle of the top of each page to the side of the page, a New York daily tabloid will save $161,000 a year in its newsprint costs, says Neal O'Hara, in the New York Post. This slight change permits reduction of the newsprint rolls from 62 to 61 inches wide and save more than 3,200 tons of paper annually.

In the United States, fire destroys approximately five schoolhouses every day.

Had Lucky Escape

Man Rescued From Indian Ocean After Swimming For An Hour

The "million to one chance" came off recently for Albert E. Lee, third electrician of a British liner. He fell overboard at midnight in the middle of the Indian ocean, and was in the water for about an hour before he was rescued. It seemed like a "dozen lifetimes" to Lee.

"When I sank beneath the water, I became sickeningly conscious," said Lee, telling his story in Sydney. "It seemed ages before I came to the surface and saw the stern of the ship, which, owing to wartime precautions, was without a light, rapidly disappearing. I am a strong swimmer, but I faced the fact that this was the end.

"Only a miracle, it seemed, could save me. I thought of my people back in London. I thought of all the foolish things I had done and regretted them. I never gave sharks a thought. It did not seem to matter much how I died as long as it was a quick death.

"I thought to myself that it would be terrible to swim around for hours, knowing that I must die in the end, so I decided to gulp down salt water and end it quickly, but my stomach revolted. I could not swallow the water. My shoes had become as heavy as lead, so I decided to take them off. To do this I had to go under the water again. When I car~ up, I heard a whistle. I knew that my mates had given the alarm and the ship was searching for me.

"But the night was dark and I was only a speck in the ocean. I saw the ship come nearer and I screamed and shouted, and the stewards lining the rail must have heard me. The engines were shut off, but even then the wash from the liner caught me like a cork and carried me a quarter of a mile astern. A lifebuoy with flares attached was thrown overboard. I was just about done for, but I managed to swim to it and cling to it. Then a boat was lowered from the liner and I was quickly aboard."

Evolution Of A Dog

The Canuck Has All The Best Attributes To Meet Canadian Requirements

John Lehmond, young trapper of Prince Albert, Sask., has developed after 14 years of hard work and patience what he terms a "Canadian national dog".

Lehmond, a visitor at the spring show of the Toronto Kennel Club, told in an interview of the evolution of the "Canuck" dog from five purebred forbears. The Canuck is 26 inches high, weighs 65 pounds and has a medium coat of white, black or tan. It is an all-round dog—hard-working, rugged, reliable, gentle and spirited, he said.

"The Canuck has the warm fur of a samoyed, the bone structure of a great dane, the size and spirit of a boxer, the speed and depth of heart of a Russian wolfhound, and the gentleness and reliability of a shepherd dog," the trapper added.

"Canada hasn't got a dog it can call really its own. Huskies are not pedigreed and are not purebred. And there is some doubt that the Labrador retriever is really Canadian."

Lehmond said that 14 years ago, while running a trap-line, he believed a dog should be produced to answer all requirements of Canadian conditions. One that could work hard in harness and stand severe weather.

He began experimenting with various breeds. All money he made trapping went into his work and finally, a year ago, a dog was evolved "to my satisfaction."

"It cannot be called a mongrel because its characteristics are lasting and the result of careful breeding. It is a beautiful animal and has a bearing all its own."

Observes Ancient Ceremony

First Time King George Has Personally Distributed Maundy Money

King George VI. for the first time in his reign personally contributed Maundy money to 45 poor men and a like number of women at the ancient annual ceremony at Westminster Abbey. Queen Elizabeth accompanied him.

The sovereign is usually represented by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the only previous personal appearances in recent times were those of George V. in 1932 and Edward VIII. in 1936.

Church dignitaries accompanied the King to the church where he walked between two lines of recipients. To each he handed a tiny crimson and white leather bag containing 45 pence in specially minted silver, and two, three and four-penny pieces. The number of recipients and number of pennies given equals the King's age. (He will be 45 next Dec. 14).

Although the first apiary of the Dominion Experimental Farms Service was established at Brandon, Man., in 1891 and the apiary at Ottawa in 1893, it was not until 1915 that the Bee Division of the Service was created to look after this particular phase of agricultural endeavour.

In their 1937 operations, fishermen of the Canadian province of Manitoba used 166 power boats and 764 skiffs and canoes. 2352

CANADIAN BOYS ENJOY A BREATHER DURING MANOEUVRES



When the Canadian unit of the Salvation Army arrived at the scene of Canadian troop manoeuvres "somewhere in England" the other day, the boys certainly enjoyed the S.A. hospitality of a warm cup of tea and cake. Here are some smiling faces that will gladden the heart of many a Canadian mother.

Shrouded In Darkness

The Inconvenience Caused By The System Of Blackouts In Europe

Travellers returning from Europe tell us that the most depressing thing about the present war is the system of "blackouts" that has been instituted at nights in all the large cities of the belligerent nations.

Large centres of population, once gay with lights, are now tombs of blackness at night. Pedestrians stumble around in the darkness, taxicab and some few cars crawl along with headlights shrouded, every window in every building is curtained so that not a ray of light filters through—a condition calculated to dampen the most exuberant soul.

Yet it hasn't been so very many years ago that our grandfathers hoved around at night with only lanterns to guide them—and thought nothing of it. There was no lighting of any kind, save what they themselves provided.

The present generation, however, is accustomed to something different. We have learned to light our cities and towns, even our villages, for convenience. But familiarity breeds contempt, and the result is we do not realize just how much our public night lighting means to us until it is summarily cut off and darkness descends once more. It surely proves we take a lot for granted in this world.—St. Catharines Standard.

Nova Scotia's Sea Monster

Horns On The What-Is-It Are Merely Protruding Teeth

The mystery of Nova Scotia's "horned" sea monster what-is-it has dissolved into an apparent case of toothache.

In fact, a whale of a toothache or vice versa.

The unidentified sea denizen caught by Lester Hubley, of Seabright, N.S., was described as 14 feet long and weighing more than a ton "with two horns protruding from its head."

With the idea that a horned what-is-it would really be something in the freak line, Hubley sold it to the American Museum of Natural History, in New York.

Officials of the Museum, however, dashed cold water on the mystery.

"Those so-called 'horns' are probably teeth that grew somewhat painfully through the upper cheeks," Museum spokesman said. "We bought it for a small sum merely for the skeleton. It's probably a bottle-nosed whale or a porpoise."

Just The News

Alf Sloggins: "'Urry! 'ere come the Pipers!"

Jock McTavish: "Guid auld Scottish Highlanders."

Alf: "Nah, I mean the London Pipers."

Jock: "Guid auld London Scottish, then."

Alf: "Nah, Jock, the Pipers—the Daily Pipers!"

Before anyone can become a stockholder in a newspaper in Germany full proof must be produced of "Aryan" descent from the year 1800.

Census of farms by the Ulster Ministry of Agriculture involves careful inspection of 95,000 farms.

Reindeer In Alaska

United States Plans To Make Eskimos Self-Supporting

The United States hopes to complete soon the program to put two reindeer—or more—in every igloo.

The goal is nearing realization in the federal project to make Eskimo wards self-supporting by giving them reindeer which have become the property of white owners. Congress appropriated $795,000 for purchases of the animals last summer.

The average price paid for the animals thus far is $3 a head. When the purchase is completed attention will be given to construction of cold storage facilities, abattoirs, range cabins and corrals. The program is expected to be concluded early in June.

Of the 500,000 or more reindeer in Alaska, 180,000 are owned by 46 whites and the remainder by 4,700 natives.

Reindeer bought by the government will be turned over to natives who have none. They will be expected to increase their herds through breeding.

The idea is to keep Eskimo "off the dole."

Considered Impertinent

Noted Electrician Dared To Tell Queen Victoria She Was Wrong

Colonel Rookes Evelyn Bell Crompton, the man who developed Britain's electric lighting system, died recently at the age of 94 at Ripon, Yorkshire.

Colonel Crompton once told how Queen Victoria slapped him.

"The Queen was the first woman in England to interest herself in electricity," he said. "When we installed electric light at Buckingham Palace we used the now popular hidden lights.

"Unfortunately this did not please the Queen, and when I told her it was by far the best, she said I was being impertinent, and slapped my face.

"But the lighting proved extremely popular, and the Queen was the first to admit her mistake."

Bequest Will Be Valued

Lord Tweedsmuir Gave Books To National Library Of Scotland

The will of Lord Tweedsmuir, containing only one bequest of a public nature, was lodged at the register house in Edinburgh. The amount of the estate was not given.

It was signed "John Buchan," and dated July, 1927, at Ardura in the Island of Mull. The butler, cook and housemaid at Elsfield manor, Oxfordshire, were witnesses.

Lord Tweedsmuir directed his trustees, one of whom is a brother, Walter Buchan, town clerk of Peebles, to give the National Library of Scotland "all books in my library dealing with the Marquis of Montrose which the National Library may desire."

His authoritative biography of Montrose was published in 1928.

Aqueducts 100 miles in length, or longer, are planned by the Italian government to bring water to the Libyan desert in North Africa.

The water from melted icebergs always is pure and fresh.

Dental Research

Science Hopes To Halt Toothaches Within A Generation

A philanthropist with millions—and dentistry—might halt toothaches within a generation and one lead for such research is fluorine in drinking water.

"With research funds donated by some Rockefeller or Mellon, we might find the cause of dental caries (tooth decay) in a generation or two," Dr. Arthur H. Merritt, American Dental Association president, said.

"Without it, we probably won't know for another 100 years.

"Research so far has produced some clues," Dr. Merritt said.

One was the discovery that teeth became mottled and discolored in certain communities where small quantities of fluorine were found in the drinking water.

"These mottled teeth were not nearly so susceptible to decay. It is possible to put measured amount of fluorine in drinking water, not enough to discolor the teeth, but enough to halt decay? At least, we have some kind of clue there.

"A great opportunity awaits some philanthropist to do for dentistry what the Rockefeller Foundation has done so generously for medicine. Creation of such a dental research program would be one of the greatest steps taken in public health in a century.

Gunner Was Astonished

Failed To Hear Bail Out Order But Landed Safely

One of the most extraordinary incidents of the war so far, was the case of "the air gunner who did not jump." It happened following a reconnaissance flight.

The aircraft became iced up and unmanageable. The order went back to "bail out", but the rear gunner did not hear the order because his telephone was iced up also. His companions obeyed the order, ignorant of the fact that the other member of the crew had not heard the command. They believed he, too, had started to float down.

Still at his post, however, the gunner in the tail felt glad they they were making a good course and nearing home. By the queerest streak of good fortune, the aircraft finally pancaked in safe territory. The gunner, although badly shaken, rushed as he thought to the rescue of his friends.

Imagine his consternation when he found that they had disappeared. He had "brought the plane home" alone.

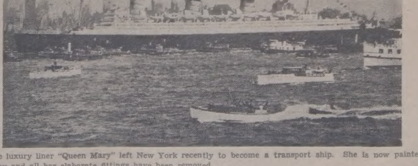
Loss From Weeds

The loss to Canadian farmers by weeds is practically impossible to estimate correctly, but the amount must approximate every year to more than 70 million dollars. To learn the most effective and least expensive methods of weed eradication, many experiments are in progress, superintended by the Field Husbandry Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms Service.

Annually, about 200,000 books are published throughout the world.

Hard winter wheat was first grown in the Plains of Mennonites, in 1873.

THE "QUEEN MARY"



The luxury liner "Queen Mary" left New York recently to become a transport ship. She is now painted a dull grey and all her elaborate fittings have been removed.

Powerful Aircraft Engine

Produces Horsepower For Every Pound Of Its Weight

Development of the world's most efficient aircraft engine, which produces a horsepower for approximately every pound of its weight, was announced by the Wright Aeronautical Corp., of Paterson, N.J., one of the United States' pioneer airplane motor manufacturers.

Just licensed by the United States Government, the engine is rated at 1,200 horsepower for takeoff.

The significance of the announcement lies in the fact that engineers the world over have been striving for years to fashion motors of extremely light weight for both commercial and military use.

Each time a bombing 'plane leaves on a mission in Europe, its pilots must estimate its flying time in terms of weight, gasoline consumption, distance to the objective, and bomb load.

Arthur Nutt, of the Wright organization, said the rating of the new engine is 100 horsepower more than is developed by any other United States-manufactured air cooled engine of nine-cylinder construction. The efficiency of the engine was disclosed by the fact that Europe has no air-cooled motor of equal horsepower, and no other American-made aircraft engine can compare with it for horsepower-per-pound.

The new engine, with cylinders finished to an accuracy of two-millionths of an inch, has been installed in a number of military 'planes. The first commercial application will be in a fleet of 21-passenger transports now being built for a mid-western airline.

In A Quandary

Champions Of Peace And Order In A Difficult Position

The truth is that we Champions of Peace and Order find ourselves in an intolerable logical dilemma. It is all very well for the hundred per cent. warrior, even as it is all very well for the hundred per cent. pacifist. The former thinks only of the defeat of our enemies; the latter judges everything according to whether it is likely either to prolong or shorten the war.

Yet we Champions are always falling into logical absurdities. In order to preserve our Peace we have to make war; in order to establish our Order we have to create disorder such as the world has seldom seen; in fighting what we regard as the greatest of human evils we have to practice what we regard as the greatest of human evils; in defending right, we have to commit wrong; by preventing murder we indulge in it.

There are moments when we are amused, or only slightly irritated, by our own inconsistency. But there are other moments when our logical discomfort becomes spiritual discomfort.—Harold Nicolson in London Spectator.

To Compete With Silk

Smart Designs Of Cotton Hosiery Will Soon Be On Market

Smart designs of full-fashioned cotton hosiery for wear with dress shoes may soon be placed on the market.

The home economics bureau of the United States agriculture department reported that, after a year's experimentation, it had made and released to manufacturers, designs for 56 types of full-fashioned hose. Manufacturers have indicated they will start making several of the designs for over-the-counter sales shortly.

How the cotton product will compare wi... hosiery made of silk, wool or synthetic fibres, the bureau was unable to say.

The bureau's designs range from plain knits for service use to designs with mesh heels and toes and other style features heretofore used only in silk and rayon hose.

Yarns for the cotton hosiery were spun from long-staple cotton, and, to give smoothness and lustre, were gassed and mercerized. The bureau said that cotton hose would outwear silk hose of comparable construction.

A Sounder Method

Insurance Company Has New Basis For Automobile Insurance Rates

One of the mutual insurance companies has adopted a new schedule of automobile insurance rates for public liability and property damage. These are based generally on the exposure of the car to accident and the record of the driver rather than the size of the car. The main factors considered in formulating the rates are the mileage the car is driven, the number of drivers who will be in charge of the car, their ages, driving experience and claims record.

The company believes that this method of computation is sounder than basing the rate on the size or horsepower of a car and if it spreads it will be appreciated by many drivers with excellent records who are, nevertheless, obliged to pay just as high insurance as the drivers with extended claims records.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

Total estimated hydro power potentialities of the Dominion of Canada are placed at 43,700,000 horsepower.

Mammoth Craft

Largest Military Plane In The World Under Construction

The world's largest military plane, a 70-ton bomber capable of flying to Europe and back without a stop, was said by the United States army to be so near completion that it probably will take the air this summer.

The plane, built secretly in the last two years at the Douglas Aircraft Corporation plant at Santa Monica, Calif., has a wingspread of more than 210 feet. Its "useful load" of bombs or other cargo was put at 28 tons.

The plane is "larger than any airplane, military or commercial, heretofore constructed in the United States," the War Department said, adding it is the largest military plane in the world.

The new bomber, officially designated the B-19, has heated and ventilated cabins and sleeping quarters f~ a crew of 10 men. Its range was given formally at more than 6,000 miles and the speed at more than 200 miles an hour. Its four motors will generate more than 6,000 horsepower, it was said.

Plans for the new plane were stolen last year but were recovered, Congress heard recently from J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Airmen expressed belief the mammoth craft would be a "lone eagle". They explained that its construction was undertaken largely to solve technical problems, such as wing construction, which were faced in the construction of somewhat smaller but otherwise comparable aircraft.

Emergency Bridges

Are Built On Principle Of Familiar Meccano Toys

British engineers have evolved a new kind of emergency bridge by which vital communications can be rapidly restored if enemy aircraft manages to damage or destroy bridges on the trunk roads of England, Scotland or Wales.

The bridges are constructed of galvanized steel. They have only nine standardized unit parts, held together by hundreds of nuts and bolts on the principle made familiar by Meccano, the famous construction toy known to children all over the world. Entire bridgespans up to 200 feet long and capable of bearing the heaviest road vehicles can be erected 10 times as quickly as the bridges they will replace.

Groups of selected workmen employed by firms of contractors all over the country have been specially trained in the building of these emergency bridges.

The country is divided into eight ministry of transport districts, each in charge of a divisional engineer. Immediately damage to a roadbridge is reported in his district, the engineer calls up the nearest contractors who rush their trained men to the scene.

At strategic points in each district are carefully hidden depots where all steel parts and other equipment necesary for making new bridges or repairing damaged ones are lying in readiness for the emergency.

Odd Quirks

Says Americans Are So Inconsistent In Many Ways

In some ways we Americans are a prosaic and tradition-bound people. Vanilla is still our most popular ice cream. When the waitress rattles off a varied enticing list of pies, most of us say "Make mine apple." Yet a lot of us continue to buy gadgets from door-to-door canvassers which go to pieces in 10 days.

We're the kind of people who play safe when ordering meals, who face the gates in elevators, yet risk our lives in dashing across a crowded street against the red light.

The man who wears galoshes when it snows is often the man who turns on the electric light after he gets in the bathtub. We're conformists in getting a conventional kick out of Charlie McCarthy on the radio and non-conformists in getting an illegal kick out of "stepping her up" to 70 on the highway.

If we brought the same caution to driving that we bring to picking a spring fedora, we'd stand a good chance of living longer.—Minneapolis Star-Journal.

Used Stars For Advice

Doctors In The 1600's Had Their Own Method For Treatment

In the 1600's doctors treated human diseases with the assistance of "sky maps" or astronomical charts, Dr. John Dearness told members of the Middlesex Historical Society at their monthly meeting in London, Ont.

If Mars or Venus didn't happen to be in the right position in the sky, the patient was suspected of being under evil influences. After determining the position of the heavenly bodies in relation to the symptoms of the sufferer, the ancient doctors then prescribed herbs for treatment, Dr. Dearness explained.

In another address Ronald H. Gurd traced the history of London gunsmiths. He exhibited old weapons, including a three-barrelled rifle, invented by his great-grandfather, in 1839, which won a silver medal at the Royal Dublin Society.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

The French newspaper Le Matin reported that Air France will resume this spring its trial flights for regular service across the North Atlantic.

Reports from Germany received at Amsterdam said that the German government plans to expropriate all church property in the Reich when the war is over.

The Berlin correspondent of the Luzerner Tagblatt reported that German factories are preparing tropical equipment for the army in preparation for a possible spread of the war.

Commercial airlines in the United States completed a year of flying without a fatal accident or serious injury to passengers or crew members.

It was confirmed that the British government has acquired St. Donat's castle from William Randolph Hearst, American newspaper publisher.

A boy of 16 who insisted on smoking a cigarette while a barrage balloon was being filled with explosive gas, was fined 10s. ($2.22) at a south of England juvenile court.

A French company, acting in behalf of the French government has contracted with several Roumanian oil companies to deliver 200,000 tons of gasoline during the next few months.

Fourteen Canadian and 15 other Dominion flyers participated in the air raid on the German base at Sylt, the admiralty announced. Seven New Zealanders, seven Australians and one South African were said to have taken part in the raid.

Word Is Misused

Scots Rightly Object To Britain Being Called England

The abuse of the word English in relation to anything British is a long-standing grievance with the Scots people, and it is perhaps too much to expect that the average Englishman will at all times remember that England does not constitute the Empire; but lapses by broadcast announcers are as inexcusable as they are irritating to natives of the northern kingdom and to Scots overseas.

When children are told that "England" is an island, when lectures are given on "English" freedom, when broadcasters begin "Good evening, England" and speak of "English" housewives, institutions, and even planes, it is time that we in Britain pulled them up.

One of the most egregious blunders was that of an allusion to "the death -- two Englishmen, one from Aberdeen"; whilst a claim to an "English" connection with Scandinavia, supported by a response to a Norse visitor in his own tongue by a Foula native, carries inaccuracy ot its limits. In these days of wide broadcasts these provincial-minded broadcasters may easily give offence throughout the Empire."—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Proceeds For Red Cross

Books Once Owned By Goering Brought $84 In London

Two books in German once owned by Field Marshal Hermann Goering sold for £19 ($84) at Sotherby's, London auctioneers.

The volumes were heavily blue pencilled with marginal comments. One volume entitled "Bolshevism From Moses ot Lenin," bore on the cover "with marginal notes by Adolf Hitler and myself."

The other book was "The Secrets of the Elders of Zion." Both bore Goering's autograph.

The purchaser said the volumes would be presented to the Red Cross for sale at an auction benefit in June.

A Friendly Tip

A colonel was crossing the parade ground when he passed a recruit. To the colonel's surprise, the recruit took not the slightest notice of him. The colonel demanded: "Why don't you salute?" The recruit remained silent. "Don't you know who I am? I am the colonel!" shouted the C.O. The recruit hesitated a moment and then remarked, "Oh, you're the colonel are you? Well, you'd better buzz off, for the sergeant-major's been around 'ere three times looking for you!"

Depends On The Sea

England's dependency on the sea means more than reliance upon imported foodstuffs. Fortune points out that 80 per cent. of her home population of 45,000,000 lives within 15 miles of a port. Roughly 30,000,000 Britishers are dependent to some degree on the coastal trade for their livelihood.

Maybe Nothing

Soviet Russia having said there was no war with Finland, ends it—having said there was no legal Government, makes peace with it. Maybe there wasn't a Mannerheim Line after all.

Did you know that an electric eel lives in the fresh water of Brazil and Guinea. The fish attains a length of six feet, and is capable with its shock of temporarily paralysing a man or large animal, or of killing small fishes.

Makes A Big Difference

In Wartime Liners Sail Without Flags Or Lights

War came close to New York harbor when the Queen Elizabeth steamed in, and again when the Mauretania and the Queen Mary steamed out. Those who saw the Queen Elizabeth knew that it wasn't from lack of trying that the Germans hadn't sent her to Davy Jones. The Queen Mary and the Mauretania have gone out into what ultimate danger we don't know, but almost certainly into danger. We won't know where, unless one of them slips into another American port. If you query Bermuda, Halifax or Liverpool about these things, the censor's reply is crisp and pointed.

It used to be a lark to go down and see one's friends off when a liner sailed. The band would be playing. Passengers would be trying to find both their hand baggage and their proper staterooms, which wasn't always easy, all things considered. Visitors would be trying to find their way out. There were singing, much handshaking, some kissing. At the last moment the big whistles nearly lifted the top of your head off. The passengers knew where they were going and about when they would get there, and they could telephone Aunt Caroline in Topeka if they got lonesome.

These sailings were different. The Mauretania went to sea at night, in a rainstorm, with no music, no cheering, no confetti, no streamers and only navigation lights and running lights showing. The Queen Mary gave the ferryboat commuters a show, but all they saw was a gray flank and a dozen seamen or so. The ship wasn't putting on an act. This was serious.

War, which may seem remote in the shadow of the Maginot Line, was real in the river and the upper bay. Those who saw these ships pass will think of them often. Most will hope the day is not too far off when they will return with their bands playing and broken out with flags from stem ot stern. If their fate is otherwise, we shall remember the valiant ships and the valiant crews, leaving safe harbor to face worse dangers than the ancient ones of storm, uncharted shoals and the rough lee shore.—New York Times.

Gardening

Handling Shrubbery

In the informal garden plan the taller shrubs, such as the common spirea, honey suckle, forsythia, syringa or lilac to be placed farthest back. In front go the small shrubs, like the barberry in different shades of foliage, the low spireas, the deutzia or similar things that never exceed three or four feet in height at maturity. In this class, too, will come many of the perennial flowers, iris, phlox, peonies, plants of medium height and which, like all perennials when once planted and established, will come up each year and flower with very little further attention.

Seed Failures

Even those seeds which we saved carefully from our own garden last Fall are often a failure. They are likely to have become mixed with other flowers and poorly colored, or shrunken blooms will be the result if vegetable strains may have become mixed, or we may have unwittingly selected those from too late maturing plants. Seed saving is a job for professionals and the average gardener is advised to go to professional Canadian seed houses for his supply.

Broken Lines

Nature detests straight lines. In gardening the amateur is well advised to follow this natural example. Straight, narrow fences, abrupt and cramping corners around garage or house, narrow, straight side walks, all unduly emphasize the confining limits of small lots. These, however, can be made to appear many times more spacious if the fences and walls are partially covered with vines, if corners are screened with shrubbery, leading down to tall annual flowers.

In screening, it is not necessary nor desirable to cover the whole of fence, wall or garage, unless the same is absolutely unsightly. Much more pleasing results follow where the shrubbery, vines and flowers merely break the lines of the man-made structures behind them, but leave enough showing for contrast.

New Vegetables

New flowers are not the only thing that have been occupying the attention of plant breeders in recent years. In vegetables there have been even more improvements. Scientists have carried out this work in two directions; first by the introduction of vegetables unfamilair to most Canadians, and secondly, and probably more important, by vast improvement in those varieties that have been grown in this country for years.

Testing New Fabric

If Successful Nylon Will Compete With Rayon And Silk

Nylon is made of coal, air and water. It is to be woven into artificial silk to compete with rayon and with real silk. If it is successful—and it has been well tested in advance—it may have a profound influence on the rayon industry and on Japan's exports of silk. To us in British Columbia, owning as we do perhaps the best reserves of pulping wood in the world, the coming of nylon, a rival to wood products, is a matter of intimate concern.—Vancouver Sun.

A gold coin that has never changed its name but once changed its value is the Spanish doubloon. In the 17th-18th centuries it was worth about $9. The Isabel doubloon, worth about $6, was issued in 1848, but was discontinued after 1868.

Naming New Battleships

Is Just Another Task For The British Admiralty

Apart from actual conduct of the war at sea, the British admiralty has another problem — finding suitable names for the large number of vessels being constructed for convoying merchantmen, minesweeping and hunting submarines. The job nominally belongs to the first lord, but because he is too busy it is generally delegated.

Various officers chose the names during the last war. The first 50 sloops were named after flowers in the garden of the acting admiralty librarian and have been called the "herbaceous border" ever since.

As far as possible the names are chosen so that ships of the same type have names from the same group — seaside towns, racehorses, naval heroes. Traditional navy names are divided amog the heavier type of warship. The admiralty is hampered in bestowing these "traditional" names by an order providing that names which entered the navy list through capture from the French in wars of a century ago must be admitted. Often, a prize was added to the fleet with her name unaltered as a tribute to the resistance of her crew.

No Substitute For Mica

Laboratory Products Promising But Have Never Been Marketed

Research has found no adequate and commercially feasible substitute for mica, which has many industrial uses, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. A bulletin from the National Geographic Society says that though this country is the largest producer of the mineral, its needs are so great in normal times it imports heavily from British India and South Africa.

One or two laboratory products are said to be highly promising, but, no attempt has been made to market them. Pressure of this war and consideration of our possible future position are likely to force development of those or other substitutes.

Men have valued mica for many centuries. The bulletin remarks that it was the first material mined by American aborginees.

Concert For Troops

Over 1,300 Men Entertained In Welbeck Abbey's Famous Ballroom

An interesting entertainment for the troops was a recent concert in the famous undergroud ballroom of Welbeck Abbey. Even with an audience of over 1,300 men it was not uncomfortably crowded. Sitting on big velvet-covered sofas in the front row were Princess Alice and her husband, Lord Athlone. Between them was the Duke of Portland, who, despite his 82 years of age, jumped up at the end and called for "Three cheers for the King—and now another one." The two-hour show went off as slickly as if the company had rehearsed for days—instead of meeting for the first time on the train, comments a writer in the London Daily Sketch.

Canada's New Seal

The Fourth Since Confederation Makes Its Appearance

A new Great Seal of Canada, the fourth since Confederation, has made its appearance. Upon the death of a reigning Sovereign, a new seal is made, bearing the figure and name of the succeeding Sovereign. The new one, authorized by Royal Warrant of King George VI., bears the figure of His Majesty robed and crowned and seated upon his throne, with orb and sceptre, with the arms of Canada and the inscription: Georgius. VI. D.G. Mag. Brit. Hib. Et. Terr. Transmar. Quae In. Dit. Sunt. Brit. Rex. F.D. Ind. Imp. Each time after the seal has been used it is locked in its box and placed in a special compartment in a vault in the office of the Under-Secretary of State.

What do you do when all the world is grey and gloomy?

I deliver the milk.

SOFT, BECOMING JACKET-DRESS

By Anne Adams



4393

If you'd have a well-balanced wardrobe, you must plan ahead! A becoming printed ensemble for street wear will be a real necessity later, when the sun gets warmer. Make up Anne Adams' Pattern 4393 right away, and you can wear the dress under your coat right now. Wouldn't a soft, flower print be charming? Darts at the shoulders and spraying out from the centre bodice seam hold in fullness through the top and give nice fit. Don't miss the beautifully cut neckline! Make the softly tucked length. And finish the picture with the straight-hanging jacket that's so figure-flattering and useful.

Pattern 4393 is available in women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36, entire ensemble, takes five yards 39 inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

Britain's Prime Minister

Those Associated With Him Marvel At His Great Energy

Government officials with years of experience of Ministers say they have been associated with few who had greater energy than Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

A prodigious worker, he examines all important documents, and rarely calls for a synopsis. He reads quickly, and gets to the inwardness of things with the minimum of delay.

A temperate man in most matters, the Prime Minister eats sparingly and is almost a teetotaller. He attributes his fitness to his walking exercises.

However late he works at night—and he is frequently at his desk after midnight—he and Mrs. Chamberlain on propitious mornings have a stroll before breakfast.—News of the World.

Greatest Pulling Power

Merchants Know Newspapers Are Best Advertising Medium

Advertisements in the newspapers are pulling tourists to Canada. Americans are anxious to travel and out of every 100 queries received by the Canadian Travel Bureau, 88 are the result of newspaper advertisements. D. Leo Dolan, chief of the bureau, has been checking on his efforts to lure tourists to Canada and he finds the newspapers are by far the best medium.

Any successful merchant can support Mr. Dolan's assertion about the pulling power of newspaper advertising.—W. L. Clark, in Windsor Star.

Only Two Nations

British Commonwealth And France Fighting To Save Civilization

Says the Stratford Beacon-Herald: "We think the Port Arthur News-Chronicle has said volumes in this one brief sentence: 'Germany is waging war against the world, but only Britain and France are fighting back'."

Yes, there are volumes in that sentence. In a world convulsed in large part by murderous nations, the rest except the British Empire and France stand aloof in behalf of their pockets or their skins, and leave the battle for decent civilization and for Christianity itself to the great league to which the British people belong, and their ally France.

For us, who are British, so much more the pride; so much more the determination to see it through.

From all the disengaged quarters come pipings for peace, a shameless cry for peace where there can be no peace until the Nazi murderers have their teeth pulled.

Those who cry peace will find that in the greatest league for human good the world has known, the British Commonwealth of Nations, there will be no weakening until the vast wrong that has been done so far in Europe by the maniacal gospel and aggression of the Nazis has been set right in so far as their murderous mania has left or may leave what can be revived.—Ottawa Journal.

SELECTED RECIPES

CREOLE SUPPER DISH

2 cups sliced onion
3 cups chopped celery
2 tablespoons fat
2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon chili powder
2 cups tomatoes
2 cups peas
1 tablespoon vinegar
1 teaspoon sugar
2 cups cooked diced meat
4 cups Kellog's Rice Krispies

Cook onion and celery in fat until brown. Blend in flour, salt and chili powder. Add liquid from vegetables, stirring constantly. Cook until smooth. Add tomato pulp, peas, vinegar and sugar, and simmer about 15 minutes. Add meat and continue cooking until heated through. Arrange on platter in ring form and heap hot buttered Rice Krispies in centre. Yield: Eight servings (one cup each).

VEGETABLE CHOWDER

1 cup canned corn
1½ cup canned tomatoes
1 teaspoon minced onion
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon celery salt
1½ cups hot water
1½ cups evaporated milk
12 Christie's Premium Sodas (crumbled)

Turn corn, tomatoes, onion, parsley, seasoning and hot water into a saucepan and boil gently 10 minutes. Then add canned milk and heat. Crumble crackers and stir into chowder. Serve with chopped parsley sprinkled over each portion. Six portions.

Interested In Scheme

King George Started National Savings Movement For Royal Household

The King and Queen are taking great interest in the scheme that has been evolved in the Royal Household in connection with the National Savings movement. A special committee has been set up to further this movement under the chairmanship of Sir Ulick Alexander, Keeper of the Privy Purse. The King provided the money necessary to set the scheme upon its feet. Members are able to buy National Savings Certificates by instalments.

In Spite Of Maps

The dignity and restraint of Baron Mannerheim's message! Its utter freedom from bitterness and its manly courage! It is just the sort of thing we have come to expect from Finland. Out of a grotesque war that never should have been fought, Finland it is that has grown in stature, regardless of what the map-drawers have to say about it.—Ottawa Journal.

Election day is not a national holiday in the United States.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

APRIL 7

AMOS PLEADS FOR JUSTICE

Golden text: Hate the evil, and love the good, and establish justice in the gate. Amos 5:15.

Lesson: Amos 5:7.

Devotional reading: II. Samuel 23: 1-4.

Explanations and Comments

A Lament over Israel, Amos 5:1-3. "Hear ye this word which I take up for a lamentation over you, O house of Israel." Amos has been called "the first doomster of Israel." A "lamentation" is a technical term applied to poetry of a mournful tone, a dirge such as was chanted over the dead, as in David's lamentation over Saul and Jonathan (2 S. 1.17), or in the face of any calamity, such as Ezekiel uttered in Ezekiel 19. "The virgin of Israel is fallen; she is cast down upon the land," declared the prophet. Although Amos wrote many decades before the destruction of Samaria, he was so sure of it and its consequences, that he used the present tense. It came to pass in 722 B.C., when Assyria conquered the city and carried its people off into exile.

To rightly appreciate the situation, we must keep in mind that Amos was only a herdsman and a dresser of sycamore trees in the land of Judah, and yet he dared to go to the capital of Samaria and denounce the unrighteousness which he saw there.

Injustice and Oppression Denounced, Amos 5:10-13. "They hate him that reproveth in the gate, and they abhor him that speaketh uprightly," cried Amos. The gate was the broad open space before the city gate where claims were adjusted and public affairs were administered. It was the centre of community life. Amos knew only too well how he was hated in Israel. He was accused of blasphemy and high treason, and told by the high priest Amaziah to "Go, flee to the land of Judah, and eat there they bread, and prophesy there; but prophesy not again any more at Bethel." And Amos had obeyed, and in Judah wrote down the substance of the addresses he had given in Israel.

Next Amos addressed the judges and accused them of trampling on the poor, of exacting a portion of their scanty harvest of wheat in return for judgments due them. Retribution would overtake them; they would not dwell long in their fine houses of hewn stones, nor long drink the wine from their pleasant vineyards.

Your transgressions are many, your sins are mighty. You take a bribe from the rich and let them escape the penalty due, and from a man too poor to pay a bribe you withhold his rights. Moffatt translates: "I know your countless crimes, browbeating honest men, accepting bribes, defrauding the poor of justice."

Foreign Languages Helped

To Start New Chairman Of London County Council Toward Success

Emil Davies, a self-educated "poor man's friend" who started a successful business life as office boy to a dog biscuit manufacturer at 13, is the new chairman of the London County Council, the body that rules the metropolis' municipal affairs.

While working in the biscuit factory young Davies studied foreign languages at evening classes. That started him up the thorny road to a success he couldn't have dreamed possible. Eventually he became foreign correspondent for a mining firm in the Kaffir boom days of 1895. He has been a figure in London's financial district ever since and now is director of several investment trusts. It was his genius for finance that first placed him on the L.C.C.

Twenty-one years ago the Socialist won enough L.C.C. seats to entitle them to an alderman. The leader of the group (now Lord Snell) said to Davies: "We want an alderman and we are rather weak on finance."

Davies took the job, and held the aldermanic post, without even having an election fight, until he became L.C.C. chairman. For some years he was lecturer in business economics at Leeds University and he has lectured in America. He has written books on finance, railways and local government.

Will Remain In London

British Court Not Likely To Go To Windsor This Spring

It is understood that the British Court is unlikely to go to Windsor during the spring as is usual in normal times. The King is anxious to be in London and accessible to his Ministers, says a London writer. Also quite a lot of the State apartments at Windsor Castle are occupied by departments—or sections of them—evacuated from Buckingham Palace and St. James's Palace. Economy is another consideration. The castle is expensive to run when the Court is in residence.

Not Fussy About Color

Sailors at sea aren't fussy about their color scheme, officials of the Royal Canadian Navy headquarters at Ottawa say. So long as they have warm scarves, sweaters and mittens, it doesn't matter what color they are. It's only the officers and men on duy ashore who must confine their accessories to navy blue or white.

The name "Beef-Eaters" is the name given to the Yeomen of the Guard. They originally formed part of the guard of Henry VII. The word is a corruption of buffetier, one who attends the buffet. Their dress dates from Henry VIII., who, some have said, made them dress in thick costumes so that they might look as fat as himself. 2353

Health LEAGUE of CANADA presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST



by **DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH**

PERIODIC EXAMINATION

A certain group to whom periodic examination is made available as a matter of routine, have been found to experience a mortality only about one-half that of the general population in corresponding age classes. In 1914 a well-known insurance company decided to institute periodic medical examinations of all its employees. Treatment is given only in emergency. The plan followed is to help form a correct diagnosis and then to place the information at the disposal of the family physician where occasion arises. The employee receives a reminder once a year.

The members of the group number some 18,000, all clerical, and of the total two-thirds are females and of a younger average age than the men.

The practice of routine periodic examination not only lowers the death rate very materially but it furnishes invaluable sources of medical information not otherwise obtainable. Persons going to a medical man are more or less seriously ill; the majority going up for periodic examination are not ill at all. But among the lot some will be found to have illness more or less defined. Often the routine examination will discover illness at a stage when it can be nipped in the bud.

The deaths among the 18,000 in 1938 numbered 68 and of these 28 occurred at ages of 65 or over. This is equivalent to a crude death rate of 6.1 deaths per 1,000 for male and 2.3 for females or a combined rate of approximately 4 per 1,000. The average for the past 10 years has been 4.3 per 1,000. (Canada's rate for 1938 was 9.5 per 1,000). The ratio of actual expected deaths in the group was about one-half that expected. In males below 35, the record was less than one-quarter of the expected deaths, and between the ages of 35 and 75 only one-half of the expected. The lowest ratio was recorded for accidents, which were about 20% of the expected males and for females considered together.

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to—The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

Building New Great Wall

Economic Barrier Against Japan Will Be 3,000 Miles Long

Chinese are laboriously building a new Great Wall—a 3,000-mile economic barrier stretching from the South China Sea northward to the deserts of Mongolia.

Unlike the great physical barrier built 2,000 years ago to keep the barbarian hordes out of China, the new barrier is to serve a two-fold purpose: to keep Japanese goods from filtering into "free China"—the unconquered part, and to prevent Chinese raw materials from flowing from the interior into Japanese-occupied area.

When completed, this barrier Chinese officials believe, will do as much as or more than Chinese military action to prevent Japan from benefiting by her conquests.

Experts supervising the erection of the economic wall admit that it will mean hardships for millions of Chinese living in Japanese-controlled areas.

Chinese individuals or firms suspected of dealing with the enemy are black-listed. Products of forty-eight Chinese factories operating in Japanese areas have been branded as "goods no longer to be deemed native manufactures, and distributed or sold as such."

These goods include cigarettes, matches, chemicals, cement, flour, paper, leather and textiles.

Freight Farm Products

Nineteen million, seven hundred and forty-four thousand, and twenty-two (19,744,022) tons of farm products were carried on the railways of Canada in 1938, according to the latest published statistics. That sum, among other agricultural products, includes 17,532,823 tons of cereals, fruits, vegetables, and mill products, and 2,211,197 tons of other farm products, classed as animal products which include eggs, butter, cheese, meats, and other items.

Tea and cocoa growers of Ceylon are not seeking large war orders because they say they do not wish to disturb their regular business.

Talk of making peace with Hitler suggests the question "Shall we fight it out now, or postpone it for another twenty-five years?"

Big dogs are not fashionable in war-time in England—they take too much room and eat too much.

FRENCH ARMY PROUD OF NEW MECHANIZED UNITS



Here is a detachment of French soldiers going to the front in a new army car. The boys don't keep to the road any more, as the new transports can traverse any kind of ground. The eight wheels on this truck work independently and will navigate ditches, hills, rocks and fall trees, without any difficulty.

Lord Beaverbrook Replies To Critics Of British War Policy

London.—Criticism of British war aims was answered by Lord Beaverbrook, Canadian-born publisher of the Daily Express.

In a special article released to newspapers of the United Kingdom and the United States, Lord Beaverbrook gave lie to the charge that Britain is fighting not to keep Hitler down, but to maintain her domination of world trade.

The British navy is the security of the freedom of the world, he wrote. "The navy is there to fight. That is why the great ships were built. And you cannot say at one moment that this is a war the English do not fight and at the next accuse them of fighting it too much."

Of the charge that the blockade of Germany causes hardships to neutral countries, he declared this was not England's war; she would gladly have escaped it and would willingly lay down her arms now if she could get peace with security for Europe.

"If the English were to lose the war through the slackness of the blockade, some neutrals would have worse hardships to complain about."

At the outset of his article Lord Beaverbrook declared that although he has worked in England for 30 years his part has mainly been that of the "friendly stranger," and his criticism of Britain's foreign policies was always based on imperial considerations. He had never ceased to complain of Britain's "neglect of imperial issues."

But now that the British were engaged in a war which to them "is a great crusade, a splendid act of heroism, a magnificent example of high endeavor and holy purpose, the opportunity to meet some of the arguments used against them must be taken.

"Let me say that this war was opposed by me. I did not want it. But now that the English are engaged in it I do not counsel moderation. I do not ask for restraint. I do not even urge caution. It is a case for daring in a great cause, even though the reasons for it may not be entirely clear to those isolationists like myself who have no interest in rescuing Poland and Czecho-Slovakia from the gutter, dusting them off and setting them again on pedestals with guns in their hands, only to be knocked down once more."

Of the argument that the British were fighting to retain domination of world trade, he wrote: "The world trade of Britain was never challenged by Germany. If world trade were the object of Britain making war, then the enemy would be on the other side of the Atlantic and the Pacific. Such a notion is preposterous. In any case world trade cannot be sustained by war, but only damaged. The English know that perfectly well."

Another charge was "Why did you not go to the aid of Poland as you promised to do?" Britain promised nothing of the sort, he declared. The British promise was to go to war with Germany if Poland were attacked, and Britain has gone to war with Germany.

Then there was the question "Why did you not help the Finns?" Britain did not help the Finns because the Norwegians and the Swedes would not allow the British to cross their territories, and there was no other means of getting to Finland.

"There was no more reason to help Finland with British resources than with American resources. And it would have been much easier for the Americans to send help than for the English to do so. For the Germans would not have dared to put impediments in the way of the United States. They would certainly not have resisted an American intervention. And neither the Norwegians nor the Swedes could have claimed that the main purpose of the United States was to help herself and not Finland."

The main purpose, the principal interest, of the British was to establish a peace in Europe. "It is a plan which I did not advise," he wrote, "but I can and I must give my wholehearted admiration, my entire devotion, my complete support to a nation willing to make such sacrifices, to endure so steadfastly, to suffer so willingly. They do this in public and private life. And it is all for an ideal. It is to further and extend the rule of Jesus and the law of the Sermon on the Mount."

The assertion that Britain is governed by a clique of men drawn from a group of aristocratic families is true, Lord Beaverbrok wrote. "But it is an aristocracy of political heritage under the influence of a democratic vote responsible to the voters and required to pursue a course that meets with public approval.

"The system is based in large measure on honors. But better honors than contracts. Better aristocrats who pay for the privilege of government than adventurers who make money out of it. I am no aristocrat. I have no sympathy for them. But I do not deny that they are useful in a democracy."

Car owners of Italy can buy only about 60 quarts of gasoline a month for each machine.

Pilot Lands Safely

Young New Zealand Pilot Describes Feelings When Shot Down

With the Royal Air Force on the Western Front.—A young New Zealand pilot nicknamed "Copper" told how he shot down two German Messerschmitt fighting planes in a battle over the Western Front and then was shot down himself.

The pilot, otherwise unnamed, landed safely by parachute. His was one of the three battles in which the Royal Air Force shot down five German planes and perhaps two more.

"Copper" told how he and two other pilots ran into a flight of nine Messerschmitts in the early afternoon.

"We took one apiece and just went in," he said. "I hit one and he spun down in smoke and flames. Then for a time there was a free-for-all until I got another Messerschmitt and sent him down.

Then the pilot described how he himself was shot down.

"One of the Messerschmitts was hovering high above, waiting to see how the battle was going to turn out," he said. "He swooped on me."

"There was a big bang in front of my eyes and I saw a jagged hole appear as one of the Messerschmitt cannon shells tore through," he said.

"The flames and oil just poured into the cockpit. The shell had hit my petrol tank. . . I got out as quick as I could and away went the 'plane with the flames roaring all over the place.

"I felt very refreshed as the air cooled my face.

"I was feeling quite happy and did not think about pulling the ripcord of my parachute at all.

"Then it occurred to me to do this, and everything went hazy. I found myself going through an all-enveloping white filmy mass, and I remember saying to myself, 'I am in heaven.'

"Actually it was a 3,000-foot layer of cloud. . . It was touch and go whether I would land in France or Germany, and I tried to spill the air out of the parachute to guide it into France. I slumped down in the middle of a ploughed field in no man's land."

The pilot said he was found by a French captain who took him to safety.

Policy Is Necessary

Britain And France Must Cut Down On Buying Abroad

New York.—Godfrey D. N. Haggard, British consul general in New York, said the Allies will have to cut down purchases of "unessential commodities from abroad more as time goes on." Explaining a policy which already has resulted in curtailed buying of certain United States exports, including tobacco and fruits, he said in a speech prepared for delivery at a meeting of the New York Security Dealers' Association:

"It is an unfortunate but inevitable thing that the economic policy which France and Great Britain are obliged to adopt reacts on other countries.

"We have made our plans on the assumption that this may be a long war. We have to remember that our foreign resources are not inexhaustible, we have to husband them. This disturbance of trade in war time is inescapable. I fear it has in fact hardly begun."

Promises Prompt Action

New French Premier Broadcasts Message To The Nation

Paris.—Premier Paul Reynaud told the French nation in a broadcast that "the government's duty is clear—to make war."

Hitler expected divisions of opinions in France, the new premier said, and a succession of ministerial crises, but that did not materialize.

"Our decisions will be virile and our acts prompt," he declared.

Reynaud charged that Hitler and Russia had conspired to conquer and enslave Europe and to do away with French liberty.

"The enemy has failed to deliver a telling blow against us at the outset," he said. "This situation may change, but France, which in the past has found herself often invaded by surprise and without warning, this time is neither surprised nor unwarned nor invaded."

Technicians From France

Eight Now In Canada As Advisers At Armament Plant

Montreal.—Eight French armament technicians have arrived in Canada to advise Marine Industries, Limited, of Sorel, Que., in the manufacture of guns, it was announced.

Marine Industries officials said the men, all from the plant of the French armaments firm of Schneider-Creusot, will remain at Sorel for two years. Ten French-Canadians returned with the experts after an instruction course in France.

German Sub Interned

Crew Disarmed When Boat Went Aground Off Norway Coast

Oslo, Norway. — The Norwegian foreign ministry announced a German submarine which went aground off the southern Norway coast and refloated by a German trawler, had been escorted to Mandals Fjord, where its crew was disarmed and interned.

The submarine crew was interned despite representations of the German legation. The submarine, the coastal type U-21, 250 surface tons and 33 tons submerged, with a normal complement of 23, went aground near Ryvinga lighthouse.

A German trawler succeeded in refloating it and Norwegian boats escorted it to Mandals Fjord.

The submarine was identified as the U-21, 250 tons, and naval authorities believed she was being used as a training craft since there was nearly 50 men aboard, almost twice the normal complement. Many of the crew were under 20 years of age.

GIVE NEW LIST OF SHIPS LOST IN THE NORTH SEA

London.—Britain shot five German aircraft from the skies and sank a German naval patrol vessel in the North Sea, but on the other side of the picture she counted the loss of three British and two neutral merchant ships, and one plane.

The Norwegian freighter Cometa, 3,794 tons, was torpedoed in the North Sea, not far from the contraband control base at Kirkwall, it was stated. Forty-two survivors, including three women and two children, were adrift for 17 hours in open boats before being rescued and taken to a northeast Scottish port.

Sinking of the Cometa, en route from Bergen, Norway, to Buenos Aires, climaxed this new list of ships lost:

British tanker Daghestan, 5,742 tons, sunk in the North Sea with her captain and three of the crew; cause undisclosed.

British steamship Castlemoor, 6,574 tons, long overdue, crew of 40 feared lost.

British steamship Rossington Court, rammed and sunk by an unidentified tanker in mid-Atlantic March 13. Thirty-six crew members were landed.

The Italian steamship Italo Balbo, 5,114 tons, was damaged in a collision with an unidentified Danish ship off the southeast coast of England; and The Netherlands coasting vessel Saba, 400 tons, was reported a week overdue at Amsterdam and feared lost with her crew of seven.

Bergen, Norway.—Shippers here were advised that the 3,794-ton freighter Cometa, whose home port is Bergen, was torpedoed and sunk while in the contraband control base at Kirkwall, in the Orkney islands off northern Scotland.

The newspaper Bergen Aftenblad criticized Britain for taking the ship into the contraband base. It said the British consul at Bergen gave her "official clearance." She carried a cargo of Norwegian goods.

A Long Record

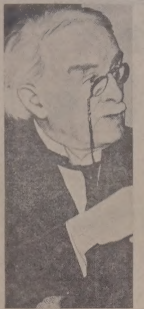
Premier King's Tenure Of Office Approaching That Of Sir John A. Macdonald

Ottawa.—Prime Minister Mackenzie King, with his recent election, joined Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a long-time prime minister of Canada.

At 65, Mr. Mackenzie King has been prime minister almost 14 years. His victories in five general elections equal Sir John's record. Canada's first prime minister held office for 20 years and died during his final term.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was prime minister for 15 years.

LLOYD GEORGE'S LATEST



This latest picture of the Welsh "Wizard", David Lloyd George, Britain's prime minister during the World War, was taken as he attended a recent national defence luncheon in London.

Blaze In Nazi Plant

Munition Works Near Berlin Damaged By Fire

Berlin.—A fiercely blazing fire in a closely guarded military supply plant reddened the skies of the thinly-inhabited outskirts of north Berlin.

Starting in a wooden warehouse of an industrial plant at Wilhelmsruh, six miles from the centre of Berlin, the blaze persisted, though apparently confined by a great mobilization of fire fighting apparatus to the one building.

D.N.B., German news agency, in reporting the blaze did not mention the name of the plant. Observers, however, said it was the Bergmann electricity works, which is understood to have been converted to manufacture of war materials.

The intense red reflection of the blaze against the clouds and the manner in which it flared up fiercely from time to time caused observers to believe powder stores were burning.

Police secrecy intensified this belief.

D.N.B., without confirming the reports that the plant made machine gun ammunition, only said the fire started in "highly inflammable material."

Reporters were refused details by a cordon of tight-lipped military police.

Stringent wartime laws against the reporting of news of any military value likewise hampered efforts to obtain information.

New Explosive Tested

Barlow's Powerful Liquid Oxygen-Carbon Withstood First Trial

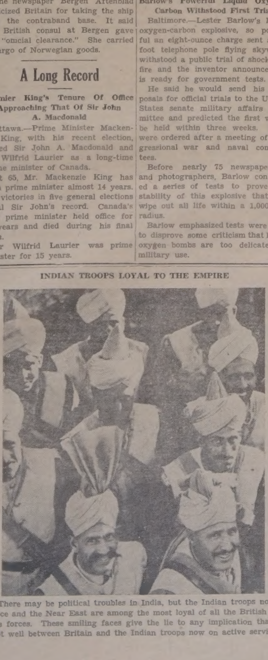
Baltimore.—Lester Barlow's liquid oxygen-carbon explosive, so powerful an eight-ounce charge sent a 40-foot telephone pole flying skyward, withstood a public trial of shock and fire and the inventor announced he is ready for government tests.

He said he would send his proposals for official trials to the United States senate military affairs committee and predicted the first would be held within three weeks. They were ordered after a meeting of congressional war and naval committees.

Before nearly 75 newspapermen and photographers, Barlow conducted a series of tests to prove the stability of this explosive that can wipe out all life within a 1,000-foot radius.

Barlow emphasized tests were only to disprove some criticism that liquid oxygen bombs are too delicate for military use.

INDIAN TROOPS LOYAL TO THE EMPIRE



There may be political troubles in India, but the Indian troops now in France and the Near East are among the most loyal of all the British Empire's forces. These smiling faces give the lie to any implication that all is not well between Britain and the Indian troops now on active service.

To Purchase Horses

French Government Buyers Will Look For Cavalry Type

Ottawa.—The Dominion agriculture department has been advised by representatives of the French government that they expect to purchase horses in Canada for cavalry purposes and of the light draught type with inspections taking place the middle of May, it was learned here.

Actual purchasing likely will be done through French purchasing boards operating at the larger railroad centres in eastern and western Canada. Department officials did not know the exact number of horses required but it was learned from other sources that it likely will be several thousand of each class.

Buyers will seek horses of the cavalry type between five and 10 years, standing 15 hands one inch to 16 hands and weighing from 970 to 1,100 pounds. Light draught requirements will be horses from five to 10 years old, standing 15 hands to 15 hands two inches and weighing from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds.

Desired proportion of the two types is 60 per cent. cavalry and 40 per cent. light draught. Officials indicated little difficulty is anticipated in obtaining all horses required from Canadian farms.

LARGE FORCES OF ALLIED TROOPS IN THE NEAR EAST

London.—The middle east is more peaceful in wartime than it was before, Viscount Samuel, prominent Liberal peer, said in a broadcast on his recent tour of the eastern Mediterranean zone.

"Throughout that part of the world all parties, all sections and all countries are deeply concerned that no aggressive totalitarian state shall obtain a controlling influence in the eastern Mediterranean," he said.

"Every section is anxious not to do anything that would hinder the war effort of Britain and France. Grievances have been postponed for the time being. No one wishes to raise friction or give rise to questions likely to cause disturbances."

Lord Samuel said the chief topic of interest in the near east was the large force being concentrated by the Allies in that zone.

"Distributed in great camps from the western frontier of Egypt to the border of Turkey, a powerful strategic reserve is being created to meet any eventuality that might occur," he said.

"Besides the troops of Great Britain and France, Australians and New Zealanders have come and are coming in great strength, as have great numbers of men from the local forces of the French empire. There now are excellent roads throughout those countries which are well suited for the transport of mechanized armies."

Lord Samuel said that since he left Palestine there has been "vehement opposition" there to the British government's new restrictions on the purchase of Arab land by Jews. But this problem probably will be settled by "constitutional means," he said, "as the Jews will be the last to embarrass the British Empire in its struggle."

He said a great new refinery is under construction at Haifa to refine oil pumped 600 miles across the desert from wells in Iraq.

Nearly $22,250,000 is being spent on this enterprise and 3,000 men, Arabs and Jews working side by side, are being employed," he said.

Applies To Currency Only

Foreign Control Board Has Discontinued United States Exchange

Ottawa. — The foreign exchange control board on April 1 discontinued providing United States exchange for Canadian notes and coin returning from foreign sources, it was announced. The order does not apply to cheques or other negotiable instruments but to currency only.

It does not interfere with Canadians travelling abroad inasmuch as the board authorizes sale of United States or other foreign exchange by official rating up to $100.

The period from Sept. 16 to March 30 is considered sufficient to clean the normal channels of Canadian currency, the statement said, and the banks were not permitted to provide foreign exchange for this purpose after March 30.

Wheat Above Ground In B.C.

Chilliwack, B.C. — Fraser Valley grain growers reported that Marquis and Garnet wheat sown in the Sardis district March 12 is already showing green. Owing to the mild winter, grass in the Fraser Valley is about two weeks ahead of normal and it is expected dairy cows will be turned into pastures during daylight hours not later than April 10.

Ark Royal Is Home

London.—The aircraft carrier Ark Royal has returned home after a five-month cruise, it was announced a few days ago. The Germans claimed they sank the Ark Royal early in the war. 2353

Britain And France Firmly United For Duration Of War

London.—Great Britain and France extended their wartime alliance into a semi-permanent partnership and took the first step to counter German diplomatic and economic penetration of the Balkans.

The supreme war council at a six-hour meeting here laid down conditions for peace and placed the full force of the armed might, diplomatic skill and economic riches of the two nations on a basis of union for the duration of the war and thereafter during the reconstruction period.

Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Paul Reynaud, with the military leaders of the two nations, attended the meeting which agreed to a solemn declaration on three vital points:—

1—The Allies will maintain after the war "community of action in all spheres" for so long as may be necessary to effect "the reconstruction with the assistance of other nations of an international order" which will ensure liberty, respect for law, and peace in Europe.

2—Britain and France agree they will "neither negotiate nor conclude an armistice or treaty of peace except by mutual agreement."

3—There will be no peace talk before the Allies are completely agreed on the conditions necessary to ensure for each an "effective and lasting" guarantee of security.

Also discussed at the meeting, it was understood, were: a policy of greater vigor in prosecution of the war; relations with Soviet Russia, both diplomatic and economic; and means of plugging two big gaps in the Allied blockade of Germany, the use of Norwegian coastal waters by German merchantment, and German imports by way of Vladivostok and the Trans-Siberian railway.

Developments in the strategic situation since February were reviewed and a "future line of action" decided upon.

The foreign office gave its first hint of a diplomatic push in the Balkans when it announced the British diplomatic representatives to Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Roumania and Hungary will come to London early in April for consultations with Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax.

Sir Percy Loraine, ambassador to Italy which considers the Balkans in her special sphere of influence, also will be here.

Simultaneously Paris announced Reynaud will confer with France's ambassadors and ministers in Europe.

These announcements were taken to mean the Allies do not intend to sit back any longer and watch Germany attempt to line up the smaller states of Europe on her side in the economic war.

Observers predicted a concerted drive by the Allies to block any move Von Ribbentrop and Hitler may be formulating to gain control of the vast wheatlands, oilfields, mineral resources and grasslands of the Balkans either by Germany herself, or with Russia and Italy as partners.

"Keep your eye on the Balkans," one of the most experienced diplomatic observers in London advised, soon after it was announced that Britain's ambassadors and ministers would come here for consultation.

Reynaud, who returned to Paris immediately after the meeting of the war council, already has called his ambassador to Rome, Andrew Francois-Poncet, home for a conference.

Expect German Offensive

See Possible Attack Through Holland And Belgium

Paris.—Sudden and possibly significant German interest in Allied troop strength and defence positions along the northern border region of France was reported by military sources.

The series of Nazi reconnaissance flights staged over the area revived forebodings of a possible German offensive through The Netherlands and Belgium.

Seven seamen were killed and many are missing as result of an explosion aboard the destroyer La Railleuse, the naval ministry announced.

La Railleuse, built in 1926, is a destroyer of the Adroit class, with a displacement of 1,495 tons. Her normal complement is 140 men. She carires four 5.1-inch guns, two 37-mm. anti-aircraft guns and six torpedo tubes.

A Stefani, Italian news agency report from Tangier, Morocco, said La Railleuse sank "immediately" after an explosion as she was preparing to leave port. Stefani estimated that 100 were dead, injured or missing.

Espionage In Britain

74,000 Enemy Aliens In Different Parts Of United Kingdom

London.—Captain E. Altham, representative of the naval intelligence division, disclosed that the admiralty is disturbed over the large number of German and Austrian refugees at large in Great Britain and the difficulty of detecting espionage among them.

There are 74,000 enemy aliens in different parts of this country, the vast majority of them subject only to nominal restrictions. Sir John Anderson, home secretary, already has started a general review of the whole problem, and the view of the admiralty may prompt him to tighten the regulations.

Eastern Sub Base

Report That Germans Want To Secure Permission From Japan

London.—The News Chronicle reported that rumors were current in Shanghai that Germany was negotiating with Japan for establishment of a submarine base on Hainan island, adjacent to French Indo-China.

Suggesting the possibility of extension of the Reich's unrestricted naval warfare to the Far East, the newspaper said that according to the Shanghai reports General Eugene Ott, German ambassador at Tokyo, was instructed to negotiate with the Japanese government for construction of a submarine shipbuilding plant on Hainan, which has been held by the Japanese military forces for more than a year.

The German ambassador also has been instructed to sound out Japanese leaders on the possibility of establishing a German-Russian-Japanese trade monopoly in China, the News Chronicle said.

It also reported necessary parts for 80 submarines had been shipped via the trans-Siberian railway to Vladivostok for assembly there.

Finds Lost Father

Canadian Soldier Reunited With Parent As Result Of Broadcast

London.—Samuel Hailey of Montreal is on leave from Aldershot in London with his blind, 60-year-old father, whom he discovered as a result of a broadcast plea for information. It is their first reunion since the son went to Canada 16 years ago and lost touch with his family.

The father, when they met, said: "Why, son, I can see you. My sight has gone but nothing can deceive me. Sammy, you're my lost boy."

Sammy is in a bit of a spot, though. He has learned he is seven years older than he thought. "I'm in a mess now," he said. "My girl friend over in Montreal thinks I'm 22. Now father tells me I am 29. What will she say?"

Speaker Says Allies Are Persuaded Of Justice Of Cause

Belfast, Northern Ireland.—Great Britain and France will fight a "total war," whatever the consequences, and dice are loaded in favor of an Allied victory, Leslie Burgin, supply minister in the British government, said in an address here.

"We are absolutely persuaded of the justice of our cause," Mr. Burgin said. "We are ready to throw our entire weight into the scales and, like our gallant Allies the French, we pledge ourselves to total war, with all that means or may involve."

"They may play tip and run with the Shetland Isles," the supply minister said of the German air force. "Airplanes here and there may attack some trawlers, fishing vessels or lightships.

"But, broadly speaking, everything that comes from a German port, everything that leaves the German shore or attempts to approach it, is under the microscope of the eyes of the Royal Air Force, and photographically portrayed to those in charge of strategy at the centre of the empire.

"Germany is beleaguered, surrounded, her imports cut off, her exports, save ot neighboring countries, reduced to the slenderest proportions. Her stocks of raw materials are being consumed. They will not be replenished to any great measure from Russia, and not useful in any large degree from Italy.

"Although the fight may be hard, although the fight may be long, although it may touch us in our private lives and be inexpressibly horrible while it lasts, the dice are loaded in favor of victory for the Allies, and all Germany's boasts, all her propaganda, cannot make up the extent of leeway from which she suffers."

Allied Contraband Control Not Having Effect Of Starving German People

(By R. W. B. Clarke)

After some months of war, it is interesting and useful to review some of the criticisms which have been made of the Allies' economic warfare.

Tht general legality of contraband control has not been questioned seriously by anyone. The legality of the Allies' control of German exports has been less universally accepted, although again there is ample precedent in the last war.

But there is still some criticism of the Allies' inclusion of foodstuffs in the list of conditional contraband. It is alleged that this is "inhumane" and that the Allies are imposing a "hunger blockade" on Germany. If these allegations are true now, of course, they were equally true in the last war, when the Allies, including the United States, imposed such a control. If they are true, they apply even more strongly to the indiscriminate German attacks upon Allied and neutral shipping, attacks which have the avowed purpose of starving the British people. But nevertheless, the allegations should be examined objectively.

First of all, the essential facts about Germany's vulnerability to the Allies' economic warfare must be stated. In peace-time, Germany depended upon imports for some 17 per cent. of her food supply and for 35 per cent. of her industrial raw materials. Her geographical sources of supply were such that one-half of her imported foodstuffs are cut off by the Allied contraband control and as much as 60 per cent. of her imported raw materials. If Germany is unable to replace these lost imports, she is faced by a food deficiency of eight per cent. below pre-war and by a raw material deficiency of 20 per cent.

The vulnerable point is industrial raw material. It is ridiculous to suppose that even if Germany were unable to increase her own agricultural production and were unable to increase her food supplies from adjacent countries, her war effort would collapse because of a food deficiency of only eight per cent.

This is borne out very clearly by events since the beginning of the war. In the first two months of the war, only one-sixth of the contraband captured by the British Contraband Control represented foodstuffs. Since then, the proportion has been even smaller.

In the six weeks before Christmas, for example, the British Contraband Control captured nearly 90,000 tons of produce, of which only 13,000 represented oilseeds, foods and feedingstuffs. The German Government concentrates its attempts to run the blockade on oil, metals and cotton, the industrial materials which it lacks most.

If the German Government were seriously concerned by the effect upon the food situation of the Contraband Control, it would attempt to run more foodstuffs through the blockade, and week by week we should see substantial captures of food by the Contraband Control.

Again, we have seen that the most that the Allied Contraband Control can do to the German food position is to leave a deficiency of eight per cent. below pre-war. But in actual practice, the present levels of German rationing are far more than eight per cent. below pre-war—they are nearer 20 per cent. below the pre-war consumption.

In other words, the German Government is consciously and deliberately diverting resources away from food production in order to increase its production of war material. The German people are short of food—that is true enough. But that is not the result of the Allied Contraband Control. It is the result of the deliberate policy of the German leaders.

Another point, moreover, must be considered. Most foods—and especially fats, in which Germany is most lacking—can be used for definite military purposes. Apart altogether from the consumption by soldiers, fats are important industrially for the production of war material.

Palm oil, for example, is used to make glycerine, which in its turn is used for the production of explosives. Imported fodder may be regarded as a direct substitute for petrol, for it enables the German Government to economize in motorized transport.

There is no guarantee whatever, in fact, that if the Allies allowed food supplies to enter Germany by sea, those supplies would be used for the benefit of the civil population. They would assuredly be used for direct military purposes.

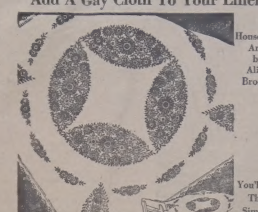
In precisely the same way, if the German Government chose, it could feed the German people well, simply by diverting a small part of its resources away from war production to the satisfaction of the demands of the people. The German Government is unwilling to do this; similarly, if it were allowed to import food the only consequence would be a further diversion of resources away from domestic food and civil production to increase the strength of the Nazi war machine.

These are the facts. International law upholds the Allies' right to regard food as conditional contraband. Economic warfare is analogous to the siege of a city, a procedure which in time of war has never been questioned.

The economic geography of the war is such that the Allied Contraband Control is directed primarily against material and only to a minor extent against food. The German Government itself is making very little attempt to run foodstuffs through the blockade, and consequently it may be assumed that the Government is not concerned about the effect of the Contraband Control upon the internal food situation. They could in any case counteract it by diverting resources away from war production to civil production.

Any shortage of food which may exist in Germany, therefore, is the direct responsibility of the German Government; it is avoidable if the German Government has the will and the desire to avoid it.

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To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Buying Oil From Texas

French Government Has Placed Order For Thousands Of Barrels

The French Government has just placed an order with the petroleum industry of Texas which will demand between 60,000 and 70,000 barrels of oil per day. Shipments abroad will begin at once if certain obstacles to accelerated production are immediately removed. The most important of these is the ruling which insists upon one day of inactivity in the oil fields each week, a ruling which is in effect in order that production may be controlled. The Texas industry has now petitioned to have this ruling at least temporarily rescinded, and rightfully so, for the oil which the French government must have will serve a nobler purpose that of aiding in the defense of civilization. The American government, which must give every possible aid to the Allied cause in the present conflict that is threatening the very existence of the world's democratic nations, should remove all restrictions on oil production for French and British war machines. It constitutes an international emergency in which American people and American industries must do their part.—The Argonaut.

Education In Finland

Popular Elementary System Is Very Modern And Progressive

There are 500,000 elementary school pupils in Finland.

One of the many pamphlets which Soviet airmen threw down over Finland, to the accompaniment of bursting bombs promised free education to the children of Finnish workmen.

This promise testified to an extremely deficient knowledge of conditions in Finland. Ever since at the end of the seventeenth century the energetic Bishops Gezelius, father and son, began emphasizing the importance of work devoted to spreading the art of reading among the people, popular education in Finland has made great progress, and Finland was one of the first European countries to achieve general ability to read and write. As early as 1686 legislation was introduced to the effect that the clergy were not allowed to join in marriage persons who were unable to read. Since 1920 compulsory education has been introduced for all children between the ages of 7 and 18. In 1939 there were more than 13,600 teachers in elementary schools and approximately 500,000 pupils. There are now schools in the most remote backwoods. All elementary school pupils of course enjoy free education, and in addition to that they receive their text books free of charge. Children of parents in poor circumstances obtain both food and pecuniary aid for their clothing. The Finnish elementary school is on the whole very modern and progressive.

Practically every Finnish soldier has completed an elementary school course. The young men forming the corps of reserve officers have likewise had a thorough education, almost all of them having passed the Higher School Certificate examination. On being recalled into the Army for their first training exercises many of the reserve officers were men who passed their M.A. and Ph.D. degrees or were already practising lawyers.

New Matching Device

So Sensitive It Can Measure Candle's Light Mile Away

Development of the recording spectrophotometer, so sensitive that it can measure the light of a candle a mile away, was announced at Manhattan, Kansas, by Everett S. Lee, head of the General Electric Company general engineering laboratory at Schenectady, N.Y.

The electrical device was designed to match inks, dyes, textiles and paints, and to compare color uniformity where it is most necessary, such as in stamps and currency.

If there were any call for such a measurement, Lee said, it could record the relative color value of a blonde, redhead or brunette or measure the intensity of a blush.

To Check Accuracy

French Using Sound-Wave Detectors When Shelling German Positions

Sound-wave detectors are being used by the French artillery to check the accuracy of their fire on distant German positions.

So effective has the system proved that gunners now know to within a few yards the degree of accuracy of their shelling, even though they never see their target.

The Balaclava helmet, much heard of in these times of war, is a woollen cap made to fit over the head and ears. They were worn in the Crimea, and named after the village of Balaclava on the Black Sea, not far from Sebastopol.

Living costs in Denmark have risen rapidly since the war started.

Must Be Destroyed

Carolina's Tree That Breathes Is Considered A Menace

A 100-foot oak in Capitol square, Raleigh, North Carolina, that breathes and smokes is going under the axe soon.

The trunk is split and the crack opens and closes as the ancient tree sways in the wind, a cigarette stuck into the opening puffs slightly as the tree "exhales".

Despite its scenic value, officials decided that the tree was a menace.

Tea was first cultivated in China and was for hundreds of years prescribed as a medicine; one so well liked by patients that taking it gradually developed into the habit of tea-drinking that has spread throughout all the wide world.

For Greater Protection

New Oxygen Flask And Face Mask Designed For Aviators

A new hip-pocket flask and a new face mask designed to save the lives of military fliers were exhibited before the meeting of the Federated Biological Societies at New Orleans.

Dr. Walter Boothby of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., who developed the new devices in co-operation with Capt. Harry Armstrong of — United States Army Air Corps' material division, declared the new equipment is designed to prevent a pilot inadvertently "committing suicide" if he accidentally opens his mouth at high altitudes.

If a pilot flying an airplane at the present "ceilings" of around 35,000 feet does not have oxygen he will die a quick, violent death. This is prevented in the newer types of fighting ships by either sealed pressure cabins or oxygen masks. With the old type mask a member of the ship's crew could breathe through his mouth and one gasp would be his last.

The new type of mask, which resembles a hog's snout equipped with a sponge rubber valve, keeps both the nose and mouth covered, with oxygen fed from a pressure tank.

The hip-pocket bottle of oxygen was developed to ensure the necessary supply if pilots are forced to bail out from high altitudes. It fits into the pocket, is connected by a rubber to the mask, and provides enough oxygen to drift by parachute from a height of five or more miles down to a safe altitude for normal breathing.

Several friendly foreign governments have already expressed interest in the new equipment.

A New Studentship

Class In Supernatural Phenomena Opened At Cambridge College

Anyone who wishes to study reputed ghosts, telepathy or supernatural phenomena in general can apply to Professor C. D. Broad at Trinity college, Cambridge.

The applicant, who can be man or woman, may be elected to a studentship for the study of psychical research which has been established at Trinity out of a bequest by Frank Duerdin Perrott, once a member of the college, in memory of F. W. H. Myers, who was a Fellow of the college in the nineteenth century.

The studentship is open to any person of 21 years, and the student will be required to devote a substantial part of his holding of the position to investigating some problem in psychical research.

For this purpose the research is defined as the investigation of mental or physical phenomena, which seem, prima facie, to suggest the existence of supernormal powers of cognition or action in human beings in their present life or the persistence of the human mind after bodily death.

Made Big Mistake

Police Traced Illicit Still By Singing Of The Men

"Whistle while you work" is a popular musical maxim which promises those who follow the advice beneficent results.

"Sing while you work" may not have such happy consequences.

A recent report received by the excise seizure branch from the R.C.-M.P. relates how members of that force were endeavoring to locate an illicit "still" in a district in Nova Scotia. After travelling through several miles of swamp they came to a thicket of shrub spruce covering several acres of land. Voices lifted in lusty song came to the ears of the officers who approached the place. They found a "still" in full operation and succeeded in arresting three of the joyous songsters who later appeared before a magistrate and were each sentenced to fines of $250 or five months in county jail. There is no information whether they are still singing but if they are it is probably the prisoner's song.

There are more than 32,000 different coins in the world, according to estimates.

Synthetic Motor Fuel To Be Used To Replace Importations In Britain

Steps taken by the British Government since the outbreak of war have resulted in estimated annual production of 15,000,000 gallons of benzol and 32,000,000 gallons of synthetic motor fuel to replace imported fuels, Geoffrey Lloyd, Secretary for Mines, told the House of Commons.

Replying to a question from Clement Attlee, leader of the (Labor) opposition, the Mines Secretary said the question of synthetic motor fuel was one of the first problems tackled by the Government on the outbreak of war.

"I appointed Sir Harold Hartley as honorary adviser on the development of home-produced fuels and I asked a number of leading representatives of industry, finance and science under the presidency of Sir William Bragg, president of the Royal Society, to make a rapid survey of the subject in the light of war conditions," Mr. Lloyd said.

"Within a month this body completed its survey and on its recommendation the following six specific questions are being investigated simultaneously:

"Production of oil from coal by synthetic processes, under the chairmanship of Sir William Jowitt;

"Products of low temperature carbonization under the chairmanship of Lord Henley;

"Liquid products of high temperature carbonization under David Pratt;

"Alternative fuels for internal combustion engines, under the chairmanship of Viscount Ridley;

"Development of the use of colloidal fuel and the more efficient use of fuel generally, under Irving Geddes.

"I have received a report on the recovery of crude benzol. This report indicates that already crude benzol is being recovered at an estimated rate of 15,000,000 gallons yearly and that an extension of our voluntary effort should secure a further 12,000,000 gallons yearly.

"A most valuable survey also has been completed which shows that production of tar creosote and pitch can take the place of certain imported fuel and oil to the extent of 300,000 tons in the current year. Arrangements already have been made for making known the use of these products in the best way."

Mr. Lloyd assured the Labor leader that the Government would give "vigorous and immediate action" to any recommendations made by the various committees.

"Action has already been taken on some interim reports which resulted in obtaining 32,000,000 gallons of substitutes for imported fuel."

Value Of Good Nurses

Red Cross Official Says They Are Heart Of Hospital

Importance of the part that nurses play in time of war was stressed by Dr. Fred W. Routley, national commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society, at a meeting of the Toronto General Hospital Nurses Alumnae.

"You can build the hospitals, you can have all the necessary supplies, the finest equipment and the best of doctors," he said, "but you wouldn't have a complete hospital unless you had a splendidly trained, finely educated and devoted staff of nursing sisters. They are the very heart of a hospital." Florence Nightingale immortalized herself by being the first woman in the world to lead a group of nursing sisters to care for the sick and wounded of war, he added. She proved that "this business of nursing the sick was a woman's job in time of war, as in peace, and in this way she changed the whole condition of military hospitals."

Dr. Routley paid tribute to the Canadian Red Cross sub-committee on surgical dressings and hospital supplies, with Miss Jean I. Gunn as convener. The alumnae and staff of the Toronto General Hospital are responsible for the sterilization, and the Overseas Nursing Association does the packing of the supplies in tin containers that keep the goods sterile.

People in Canada agree that comfort should be given soldiers. "The other day, after I had addressed a meeting, a woman handed me a small envelope. She said she had lost her husband in the last war and had nobody to send this time. But she wanted to do her bit, and her contribution was to purchase a couple of Gatch beds for our hospital at Taplow so that the wounded men might be comfortable. When I opened the envelope I found a $100 bill. She hadn't given me her address—only her name."

No Peace Sentiment

Only One Per Cent. Of Britain's Population Favors End Of War Movement

Herbert Morrison, leader of the London county council, estimated that only one per cent. of Britain's population favors an "end the war" movement.

The head of London's municipal government said in an interview that the Labor party is not worried over the peace sentiment within its ranks and predicted that the party conference will show an overwhelming majority in favor of continuing the war "until Nazilsm is crushed."

Mr. Morrison, who is a Labor front bencher in the House of Commons, described recent peace votes among scattered groups of trades union workers and others, including the numerically small Independent Labor party, which has no connection with the official Labor party, as unimportant and due largely to the influence of Communists and "peace at any price" advocates.

Still Getting Letters

Many Appeal To British Magistrate Who Has Given Up Match-Making

Harold Stevens, veteran magistrate of Weymouth and renowned throughout England as a matchmaker for the lonely, is in a quandary.

When he retired from the office of Superintendent Registrar at the beginning of 1939 he announced that his match-making days were over but during the year no fewer than 4,000 love letters reached him from all parts of the country, written by women looking for husbands and by men seeking wives. On the last night of the old year he burned them.

"My room was full of the ghosts of lonely people," he told a News Chronicle reporter, and scores of widows continue to appeal to me for help. If I started a matrimonial agency I could make a fortune."

Win Theological Prizes

Two British Columbia students, Stewart Crysdale of Vancouver, and Ernest L. Bishop of Victoria, were announced by the Home Mission board of the United Church of Canada in Toronto as winners of the two $100 Robertson memorial prizes for theological essays.

First Negro to train for a commission in the British Army, Arundel M. Moody is the son of a London doctor, and was studying medicine when the war broke out.

A flotilla of whalers returning recently to Vladivostok, Russia, reported it caught 473 whales in northern seas in the Far East in less than six months.

It takes 1,000,000 pounds of ore from the Eldorado mines of Canada, believed to be the richest in the world, to produce one gram of radium in final form. 2353

Only One Answer

As To What Would Happen If Allies Lose Out

"What is going to happen to that man unless we win this war?"

That was the question put by Oliver Stanley, British Minister of War, at a recent meeting at Newcastle. It was a rhetorical question, but a touch of genius nevertheless. For the man of whom it was asked was an interrupter who had made himself such a nuisance that the only way to carry on the meeting was to throw him out.

He was thrown out, and then Mr. Stanley answered that question about him which comes home to all of us in this war.

"What would life be for him under the system we are fighting? He has gone out of here into the streets. He is free to go where he likes. Under the other system he would have gone out of here into a concentration camp."

That was a very good and telling exemplification of a working democracy in being—even to the throwing out of the man who wouldn't let the other side get on with their meeting.—Vancouver Province.

The Best Entertainment

Most Soldiers Prefer Movies As Means Of Relaxation

Experiments in how best to entertain soldiers back of the Maginot line have shown that movie shows come first, cards second and games like dominoes third in popularity.

Interest in newspapers is a bad fourth, except when they are fresh or give news of a man's home town. Few men show any disposition to read books, possibly because there is always too much interruption.

As relief from the monotony of resting, motion pictures have proved not only the most popular but also best for the mental and moral distraction of the men, according to reports by their officers and medical officers. A beginning has been made through the gift of a portable motion picture outfit by Lady Doverdale.

The tallest structure on the African continent—except for the pyramids—has been completed at Cape Town. It is the head office of a century-old mutual insurance company.

Writers don't have to pronounce the words they use, while speakers get a break in not having to worry about hyphens.

Prisoners Of War

Ingenious Methods Used By Prisoners To Convey Messages

Prisoners of war in Canadian Internment camps live up to the best traditions of dime fiction "thrillers" in their attempts to receive or send messages meant to escape the watchful eye of military censors.

The well-known invisible ink method is still very much in vogue. Fat files in the office of Lieut.-Colonel H. Stethem, Assistant Director of Internment Operations, testify to the fact. Lieut.-Colonel Stethem double-checks all suspicious communications. With the help of powerful violet ray lamps and various chemicals, he has detected messages written between lines of apparently harmless letters or on blank sheets of paper, immaculate, until subjected to the tests.

Reverse sides of stamps and address stickers have been used often in attempts to smuggle messages into the camps. Innocent publications cloak other ingenious tricks. Religious papers were found, upon close inspection, to be pricked here and there with pin points under key letters. When assembled consecutively, these letters were found to spell out secret messages in German.

Name Is Handicap

Great-Granddaughter Of Dickens Finds People Expect Too Much

Charles Dickens' great-granddaughter, Monica, finds it hard for a present-day Dickens to be a writer because with such a name "you're condemned before you start." People either expect too much or think you are trading on the name, she said.

Monica worked as a cook and then gave a servants-eye view of her employers in "One Pair of Hands".

Besides working on a new book, Miss Dickens finds time to write a cookery column and review books.

The favorite indoor sport of Sweden is eating, five meals being served daily.

The Good Samaritan

Taxi Driver In France Proved His Right To Title

This story comes from the Paris editor of the London Daily Mail:

A poor mother and three small children formed a pathetic group in the courtyard of the Gare Saint-Lazare the other evening.

They were on their way to the Gare de l'Est, and the mother counting up her resources, found that she had not enough to pay the omnibus or underground railway fares. Not knowing what else to do, she burst into tears.

Her distress attracted the attention of a taxicab driver, who asked what was the matter. And on being informed he refused other fares and took the little family to their destination.

This good action met with an immediate (though indirect) reward such as one reads about in fairy tales. At the Gare de l'Est the driver was hailed by an Englishman, who, on reaching his destination, gave him 100 francs.

Armor Plate

U.S. Company Offers Canadian Government Protective Device For Troops

A proposal to equip the Canadian Active Service Force with a new type of body armor has been made to the national defence department by a United States company.

Consideration is being given the plan in the same manner as hundreds of other new war devices are investigated, it was learned, but no decision has been reached.

The armor jacket weighs 14 pounds, slips over the shoulder like a sleeveless sweater and covers the front, back and sides of the body with processed steel plates.

The company claims it will stop shots from rifles, fragments of shells, anti-aircraft missiles and hand grenade fragments.

The world's trade in dolls is worth more than $5,000,000 annually.

DO YOU REMEMBER THE SNOW CRUISER?



Remember that giant snow cruiser which attracted so much attention as it blocked traffic all the way from Chicago to Boston prior to being loaded on Byrd's Antarctic ship? Well, here it is in action at the South Pole, where the Byrd expedition is camped.

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Loss Of Freedom

The Price The U.S. Is Paying For Keeping Out Of The War

The Nazis, in their counter-blockade of England, have already drowned some 600 Scandinavians—to say nothing of Dutch and other neutral losses, and they have sunk well over 150 neutral ships, mostly without warning. The only reason we are not having our (United States) ships sunk by German submarines and mines is that we have forbidden them to sail combat waters.

It is curious that we should say that these wars are no affairs of ours, when they sweep our ships off the high seas and cripple our trade. And it is inconsistent for us to take so calmly the fact that Germany has already chased us off a very important part of the ocean, and then at the same time to rage so furiously at anything so comparatively harmless as search of mails for contraband.

A lot of us still think we went into the World War quite under our own steam and by our own volition—to fight, as we used to fight in the past, for our right to sail the seven seas, as well as to make "the world safe for democracy"—(a good cause to fight for, only we didn't try to finish the job after it was over)—and the battleground happened to be France.

This time we have preferred to automatically give up our rights to any part of the ocean that Hitler happens to call his, rather than fight again on foreign soil. We are perfectly willing to give up some of our sovereignty for the sake of saving our young men. But we shouldn't deceive ourselves into thinking that we are not paying a definite price in part of our rights as a free nation for our peace.—Letter in New York Tribune.

Nazi Airmen Lack Punch

Not Scrappy As In Last War States Air Official

German airmen seem to lack the punch they had in the First Great War in the opinion of Air Vice-Marshal L. E. D. McKean, O.B.E., of the Royal Air Force, who has taken up duties at Ottawa as chief air liaison officer for the United Kingdom air mission in Canada.

The British officer who succeeds Air Chief Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, now returning to England to assume an important post, was enthusiastic about the Royal Air Force raid on the fortified German Island of Sylt.

At the same time, he was at a loss to understand why German fighter aircraft failed to offer more opposition. He could only conclude they had a healthy respect for the fire power of British bombers and preferred to stay out of range.

"In the last war the Germans were real scrappers," he said. "They were usually ready for a fight. Now they seem to act differently. Of course, it is very fortunate for us."

It was generally accepted that Germany still had more warplanes than the Allies.

"Our personnel, however," he said. "the men who actually do the flying and fighting, are definitely superior to theirs, and as long as we have the spirit that our fellows have, we have nothing to fear."

Kept Well Supplied

Canned Goods Of Canadian Production Going To United Kingdom

Notwithstanding submarines, mines and other difficulties, the people in the United Kingdom are being kept well supplied with canned goods of Canadian production. During November, it is officially reported, the exports of our canned vegetables (chiefly to Great Britain) reached a value of $1,197,349 and during December they were worth $673,551. During the calendar year 1939 this export was valued at $7,009,967 against only $3,151,947 in 1938, which probably means that there are great stocks of such food still awaiting consumption in the Old Country.

Russia is reported to have lost from 200,000 to 300,000 men in the war against Finland. To the Kremlin, however, human life is the cheapest of all commodities.

No Fear Of Detection

New Radio Device Permits British Broadcasts During Enemy Raids

A new secret British radio invention, more complicated, perhaps, in its scientific make-up than the recent electrical device that nom enables ships to sail unharmed over German magnetic mines, has placed the British Broadcasting Corporation in the unique position of being able to continue its news and other programs without interruption by Nazi air raiders.

In Germany and, for that matter, France up to a short time ago, the approach of hostile aircraft has necessitated closing down the transmitting station in case its radio "beams" should give the airmen a guide to their destination—much the same way as ships are steered in fog by radio beams sent out from shore stations.

Now the British claim to have discovered a means of sending out radio programs without giving a listening airman any directional clue regarding its source, and the discovery is expected to go down in history as one of the outstanding radio achievements of the war.

As in the last war, the urge of necessity has given the inventor a tremendous fillip. New devices and methods — military and civil — are coming to the front daily. As one B.B.C. official put it:

"Television thus far has been our only war casualty."

Television programs, in which the British held they were leading the world, were cancelled at the outbreak of the war, and they are not likely to be revived, except possibly for military purposes.

The tall white building at Langham Place that provided luxurious suites for radio stars in the headquarters of British Broadcasting was evacuated at the outbreak of the war when the program staff and others were rushed in automobiles to their "war stations". It was expected to stand gloomy and empty, but to-day its walls almost bulge with hundreds of experts in news and foreign languages, many of whom are engaged in what is known as "monitoring service."

That is one of the new words the war has added to the British vocabulary. Engineers coined it when they used to listen in on programs to keep check on the quality of transmissions. Now the term is applied generally to one of the most valuable British war time occupations—keeping check on what the enemy is saying in his broadcasts to all parts of the world.

One In Every Ten

Is Toll Finnish Army Paid During War With Russia

From the beginning of the far northern war, Finnish army communiques never admitted the loss of a single Finnish soldier. This was part of Field Marshal Mannerheim's "Super-secretive" strategy. The question as to the number of Finnish casualties in an army of approximately 300,000 men, now can be answered authoritatively for the first time.

Within the narrow margin of a few hundred, more or less, in the larger items, the following figures are those which are accepted by Finnish authorities:

Total casualties of all kinds (dead, missing and wounded)—slightly over 56,000 men and 2,500 officers, or 58,000 in all.

Killed, 15,700; missing, 1,500; gravely wounded, 12,500. Total of dead and seriously disabled—29,700.

(Swedish volunteers, infantry: One officer and one private, killed in action.)

In view of the fierce fighting and of Russia's huge superiority it is considered remarkable that the Finnish army's grand total of casualties should be less than 60,000 men and that only half of these were either killed or permanently incapacitated.

Even so, a figure of 29,700 killed or incapacitated places one out of every 10 Finnish soldiers on the "knockout" list. For a small army like Finland's, such losses were grave indeed.

Rather Hopeless Task

Philadelphia detectives were confronted with the task of finding the owner of an $18,000 ring which was lost 25 years ago. A Negro who took the ring to a pawnshop and asked for an $8 loan said he found it a quarter of a century ago. The manager discovered its value and notified the police.

The gyroplane, in the form known as the auto-gyro, was invented by Sr. de la Cierva. The fixed wings of the normal aeroplane are replaced by wings set round a vertical axis about which they are free to revolve while the machine is in motion. This machine can remain stationary in the air, but cannot stall, and lands at low speed.

Shipyards of the world launched nearly 3,000,000 tons of new merchant vessels in 1938.

Sixty cities in the world have populations of more than 1,000,000 each.

North Carolina has the largest of all rattlesnakes.

Unique Film

Motion Pictures Show How The Muscles Of The Heart Work

Super-speed motion pictures have revealed for the first time how the muscles of the heart work.

In a movie which would be a feature on any screen, Dr. C. Landis of Columbia University, showed scientists attending the Federated Biological Societies meeting how the heart and lungs keep up their work despite extensive injury and the effects of drugs.

To make the film Dr. Landis removed the heart and lungs of a dog and kept them alive and active in a special glass chamber similar to the "glass heart" devised by Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute. Then he photographed the lungs breathing and the heart beating at camera speeds of up to 3,000 exposures a second.

These pictures, when slowed down to normal speed of about 12 exposures a second, showed that the ventricles, or large blood cavities of the heart, vibrate with a corkscrew-like action as they pump blood throughout the body. One heart beat lasted more than a minute in the film.

They also showed that the heart must have a resistance to work against. Isolated hearts, unless connected with a device to pump blood, will quit promptly.

With the photographic method the "dynamic effects of cardiac drugs can be demonstrated visually," Dr. Landis said, and a new approach to study of the leading cause of death has been found.

Organize Spy Hunt

Scotland Yard Operators Have Started New Investigation

A new department of the British home office is investigating the record and nationality of every worker in munitions factories, aircraft works, shipyards, railroad services, hospitals and canteens as part of a spy hunt on a national scale.

Scotland Yard operators have started a new investigation of all alien women employed in domestic service near war service areas.

It was indicated that not only the famous special branch of Scotland Yard but the intelligence services of the navy and army were co-operating in what had developed into the first big spy hunt of the war, partly due to the presence in Great Britain of tens of thousands of refugees from Germany, Austria and Czecho-Slovakia, all now part of the Nazi Reich with which the Allies are at war.

Eight thousand enemy aliens have been examined recently by tribunals, and exempted from internment, it was understood.

Members of parliament, increasingly anxious over the spy situation, were expected to raise the problem soon.

Should Heed Advice

Women Told Not To Use Make-up When Having Teeth X-Rayed

Women were advised not to "pretty up" for the dentist—if he's going to X-ray their teeth.

They risk facial "burns" by roentgen rays if they do, Dr. Walter S. Thompson, of Los Angeles, told the roentgenology section of the American Dental Association at Baltimore.

Heavy elements such as lead, mercury, and other mineral salts in cosmetics, lotion and ointments absorb more roentgen rays than light elements, he explained.

In effect, they form "a layer of mineral substance on the skin, which absorbs the rays to such an extent that they cause a burn much more quickly than if the skin were free of tnese heavy elements."

The "Roaring Forties" is a term used by sailors to designate the area of the southern oceans lying between 40 and 50 degrees S., where strong westerly gales prevail.

More than 60 trillion ultra-viruses, nature's smallest living things and deadly enemies of mankind, can be crowded into a square inch.

Valor Of British Seamen

New York Paper Pays Tribute To Gallant Sailors

The story of the rescue of six sailors of the wrecked Canadian lumber schooner Chisholm after they had drifted two weeks and lived on whatever floated up from the salt-watered galley is not a new story to the people who make their living by the sea or take a special interest in the sea from their lubber apartments far from the water's edge. But somehow in this latest rescue story in the chain of seafarers' tales there was a hint which takes one back to the Phenicians and a promise to the part of the civilized world that believes the defeat of the Nazis would be for the good of the future of the world.

The hint lies in the details of the rescue. Although they experienced great hardships, the crew managed to survive for 14 days on raw potatoes and turnips and pieces of pork much saltier than normal. Some of the crew cut a hole in a deck that lay floating just beneath the water, and up bobbed a barrel of water, and up bobbed a barrel of water. They saw two ships during the agonizing days and nights; and because their wallowing hulk was no mark for a seaman's glass, these two vessels went right on by. At 7:30 on the thirteenth night a third ship, the Swedish freighter Sagoland, came in sight, and they jigged around and found a drum of gasoline and set it afire. They lighted one of their precious overcoats and put it on a stick and moved it back and forth. It was 36 hours in the heavy sea before the Sagoland could get a small boat to their aid. Yet when they came into New York they said what they had gone through was all in a day's work; and within a month they will be back at sea helping the British win the war. Since the war began a dozen incidents have appeared to prove the valor of the British seaman. For if the sea is so immense that for a fortnight a 148-ton, three-masted schooner can drift close to Bermuda and not be seen, and men can conduct themselves as the British did on the Exeter, the Ajax, the Cossack and the Chisholm, is it not logical that the marine strangle hold of the British will feed the island of England until this war is over?—New York Herald Tribune.

Revised Training Program

Militiamen Will Receive Instruction To Fit Them For Active Service

Under an extended and revised training programme for the coming summer, men of the Non-Permanent Active Militia of Canada will pass through a routine calculated to fit them for service with mobilized units of the Canadian Active Service Force as need arises.

During a 20-day training period, the militiamen will come closer to the real active service conditions in their summer camps than during the training periods of recent years. In some, if not in all camps, they may train alongside C.A.S.F. units preparing for battle.

Time Will Show

That Finland's Fight For Political Liberty Is Not Lost

Consternation over reports that Finland has lost its fight will be tempered in Christian nations by the history of Christianity itself. The early champions of this spiritual liberty, no less than defenders of political liberty, contended against powers of darkness as awesome in their time as to some of us to-day. But though the early Christians lost their human lives without—as it seemed at the moment—winning their cause, we of to-day know that they did not lose their battle.—Christian Science Monitor.

Efficient Guards

Canaries are used to guard a tank containing deadly heavy carbon gas. These birds are extremely sensitive to foul air and give warning promptly if any of the gas escapes.

Twelve hours and seven minutes make a day at the equator. This is the time which elapses between sunrise and sunset.

Caribou Come South

Have Been Invading Parts Of Northern Manitoba And Saskatchewan

Unusually large migration of barren ground caribou are reported by the Indians living in the vicinity of Nelson House, Manitoba, a remote trading post about 400 miles north of Winnipeg. The caribou came farther south this year, with the result that the Indians secured an ample supply of meat and are better off than they have been for some years. The Indians, who depend on the fur resources of the country for a livelihood, also report a better than usual fur catch with the price remaining fair.

The barren ground caribou, the most numerous of all caribou, range in summer over the barren lands of the Northwest Territories, and migrate south for the winter. These animals are now rare or missing from much of their former range along the Arctic coast. In some cases this shifting of range is caused by northern development and in others by the destruction of winter forage of lichens by fire. Until a few years ago it was impossible to get a very accurate idea of the actual range or numbers of the caribou as they wandered over wide areas, but with the large number of permanent white residents now in the North and airplanes passing over much of the region in summer and winter it is possible to make fairly dependable estimates, which place the number of barren ground caribou at about three million.

Within the past few years more caribou than usual have come into parts of northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan in winter, and quite recently barren ground caribou have crossed the Slave River into the Wood Buffalo Park and still farther south of the park in northeastern Alberta where the species was never known before. These caribou travel in great numbers, as in the early winter of 1935 when a herd estimated at 50,000 appeared in the Churchill district.

Long Transmission Line

Electric Power From Melting Snow Is Utilized In Sweden

Electric power from melting snow is to be utilized by Sweden to increase her power supply.

Recently Sweden set in motion one of the world's longest electricity transmission systems. The Southern, Northern and Central Swedish electric power works were recently linked together at Nassjo.

Sweden delivers substantial supplies of electricity to Denmark by submarine cables across the Sound. Electric power generated by the large plants in the Swedish sub-Arctic regions can now be transmitted as far south as Copenhagen.

The total length of the line from the most northern of the power stations, the Parjust plant in Lapland, to the Danish capital is about 1,000 miles.

The Swedish Board of Waterfalls are busy erecting three new plants, two in Northern Sweden and one near Gothenburg, totalling 245,000 kilowatts.

The National Anthem

Proper Respect Must Be Shown By Old And Young When It Is Played

The National Anthem must be taught in school. Its significance must be emphasized, and the proper behavior when it is played must become instinctive.

Canada is a nation, but her nationhood exists within the Empire, and "God Save the King" is a prayer of as deep significance to the young Canadian as to the English lad, the Australian, and the South African, or the youth of any of the Dominions and colonies which also are within the Empire.

Not only the schools, but also parents have a duty in this respect. They must set the example which their children will follow. And new Canadians must be taught a respect for the National Anthem without which they cannot be regarded as proper persons to enjoy the benefits of citizenship.—Guelph Mercury.



NOW AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN HISTORY!

ORDER GRAPE-NUTS FROM YOUR GROCER TODAY

Might Be Used Again

Stanza Dropped From National Anthem Would Fit Conditions To-day

Since its adoption as the British National Anthem the words have undergone changes. It has been pruned a bit, altered here and there. One whole verse was dropped, about the time optimists believed that a permanent Brotherhood of Man was in process of formation. That stanza might now be taken out of retirement, dusted off, and again put in circulation for it voices the sentiment of most and probably of all who whole-heartedly sing "God Save the King". The deleted verse fits to-day's conditions as created by the archdictator and his sycophants. Remember how it runs? "Confound their politics, Frustrate their knavish tricks." What could be more pat with a "blitzkrieg" possible, or a long, wearing war incited by Hitler impending?

"God Save the King" is more than a plea for the safety of the monarch who is Canada's King. His safety and his victories are our own. United his peoples can face with confidence any common foe. Any part ,east, west, north or south, may have its individual song suitable to the environment, but above all these, in power and volume, the strains of the National Anthem will rise while the British Commonwealth of Nations stands as it always will for justice and honor within and without its confines.—Ottawa Journal.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

EDUCATION

Education has for its object the formation of character. — Herbert Spencer.

Instruction increases inborn worth, and right discipline strengthens the heart.—Horace.

We understand best that which begins in ourselves and by education brightens into birth.—Mary Baker Eddy.

Enlighten the people generally and tyranny and oppressions of both mind and body will vanish like evil spirits at the dawn of day.—Thomas Jefferson.

Real knowledge, in its progress, is the forerunner of liberality and enlightened toleration.—Lord Brougham.

Mere knowledge is comparatively worthless unless digested into practical wisdom and common sense as applied to the affairs of life.—Tryon Edwards.

An Acre Of Land

Value Depends On Where It Happens To Be Located

The Peterborough Examiner says: An acre of land varies in value depending on where it is located. In the cities of Ontario there are 70,522 acres within the various boundary lines, and the total assessment is placed at $679,476,592, and that in turn gives an average value of $9,634.95 for the acre of land which happens to be within the city limits. The figure is undoubtedly driven up by the extremely high value of business property in the congested areas of some of our larger cities.

When your acre of land happens to be situated in a town the price of it comes down. Quite decidedly so. It runs from $406 to $629, and the average for the province is $498.

When the acre happens to find itself in villages the assessed value takes another drop and brings the village average to $204 per acre.

And then when the acre finds itself located in the country, where nearly all of our acres are located, the value goes down very rapidly and finds resting place at $21.

In Toronto there are 50.1 persons on each assessed acre of ground, and although it is difficult to explain that we must respect it because the official records make it read that way. Ottawa has almost the same density of population with 49.8 persons per acre. But the most outstanding feature is the difference in the price of an acre of land—from $21 in counties and districts to $9,634.95 in cities.

Mosquitoes have a wing spread of more than four square yards for each pound of body weight.

King Louis XIV. of France spent $100,000,000 to build the magnificent palace at Versailles. 2353

HOME SERVICE

NO GARDEN TOO SMALL FOR A GAY LILY POOL



Tub Pools Are Inexpensive

How refreshing in a corner of your garden is a lovely lily pool! Time now to prepare for this summer's beautiful blossoms.

For the pool, just sink into the ground half a barrel, a tub or one of the ready-made metal pools. Fill to within six inches of the top with water—as in diagram.

Perfect for a small pool are the pigmy water lilies. Blooms come in white or yellow and you may have as many as a hundred from a single plant in one summer. For a truly delightful little water scene, combine lilies with other aquatic plants as our diagram shows. (1) arrowhead, (2) water lily, (3) water hyacinth, (4) shell flower.

Charming to edge the pool with weathered rocks, plant rock garden beauties such as marsh marigold, forget-me-not. With tall Regal fern your tiny woodland is complete.

How to plant and propagate gorgeous water lilies? Our 32-page booklet has full instructions for growing different kinds of water lilies. Gives directions for pools made with cement and the stock pond type, suggestion for border planting. Tells how to make and plant rock gardens.

Send 15c in coins for your copy of "How to Make Rock Gardens and Lily Pools" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

The following booklets are also available at 15 cents:

112—"How to Make Slip Covers".
145—"Overcoming 'Nerves' And Every-Day Health Problems"
161—"New Ideas in Making Curtains and Draperies".

Fishermen Worried

For Fear Shipments Of Rustproof Fishhooks May Be Stopped

According to the New York Times about $300,000 worth of rustproof fishhooks are imported in a warless year. This sum represents about 33 per cent. of the total fishhook sales in the United States. Fishermen are worried because they fear the war may make it difficult if not impossible to buy rustproof hooks. A manufacturer of Auburn, N.Y., comes to the rescue with hooks of steel-like strength made of a new alloy which consists of about 98 per cent. nickel. Behind this hook lie several years of research.

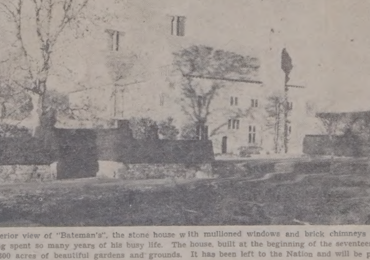
Baffin Bay took its name from William Baffin, an English explorer, who in 1612 went as pilot with an expedition to discover the North East passage, and who in 1615 made a like voyage. It was on the latter trip that he explored Baffin Bay.

Wisp of Wisdom: Often in a wooden house a golden room we find.

MICKIE SAYS—



RUDYARD KIPLING'S HOME LEFT TO THE NATION



An exterior view of "Bateman's", the stone house with mullioned windows and brick chimneys where Rudyard Kipling spent so many years of his busy life. The house, built at the beginning of the seventeenth century, stands in 300 acres of beautiful gardens and grounds. It has been left to the Nation and will be preserved by the National Trust.



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DELIA

Our Flour is always reliable. It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town.

Patronize your own Flour Mill
'Satisfaction Guaranteed

Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

TRY OUR NEW

Self-Rising Flour

For Pancakes and Muffins

McKAY & GATES

PROPRIETORS



Advertise in "The Delia Times"

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA

Rev. JOHN S. CLARKE, Minister.

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship ..	7.30 p.m.
And on Alternate Sundays:	
Craigmyle	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	1.30 p.m.
Verdant Valley	12.15 p.m.
Michichi	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

TUESDAY, March 26, 1940.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	66
No. 2 Northern	.61
No. 3 Northern	61½
No. 4	.57
No. 5	.52½
No. 6	.49
Feed	45
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 C.W.	.59
2 C.W.	58
Oats	
2 C.W.	.23½
3 C.W.	.22
Ex. 1 feed	.22
1 feed	.20½
2 feed	.19
Barley—	
No. 2	.35
No. 3	32
No. 4	32
No. 5	.31½
Rye—	
2 C.W.	.51
3 C.W.	.46
4 C.W.	.44
Flax—	
1 C.W.	1.90
2 C.W.	1.86
3 C.W.	1.77
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	.87¾
Vancouver	

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

Street Prices in Delia

No. 1. Hard	00
No. 1 Northern	51½
No. 2 Northern	48½
No. 3 Northern	44
No. 4 Northern	37½
No. 5 Wheat	31½
No. 6 Wheat	25
Feed Wheat	20½
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	39½
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	36½
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	34

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The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon, . . Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1940

ALBERTA REPRESENTED

To the many Liberals of the province the most satisfactory event that has emerged from the results in the dominion election is that, at long last, Alberta will again be represented in Ottawa by a fair-sized group of members who can be expected to work in harmony with the federal government.

Now that the turmoil of two elections within one week is over and done with, the matter requiring most urgent attention is the winning of the war, and on this subject Alberta, no less than other provinces, is vitally interested. Questions affecting agricultural interests of basic importance to this province, are bound to arise in Parliament, and if on no other ground than that of expediency, it is significant that Alberta will have at least some influence in their discussion and final settlement.

Too long has this province been regarded as the maverick in the herd, to use a western expression, and although today Alberta has an administration entirely at variance with the remaining provinces and with the federal authority, sufficient has been accomplished to indicate a partial recovery of sound reasoning.

THE LIBERAL VICTORY

In estimating the implications of the overwhelming victory won by the Liberal administration of the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, there are two points which merit some consideration. First, and the more important, is that in response to the Prime Minister's request the electors endorse his government's policy of prosecuting the war with all its energy, Canadians have indicated to the Empire—and not less so to its enemies—that they stand solidly behind that avowed aim.

The second point, and it too is important, concerns the weakness of the opposition when Parliament meets in the near future. A grave responsibility rests upon Mr. King, since there can be little effective criticism from the opposition side of the House. Many charges were made during the election campaign, all with little or no foundation, but in the flush of so complete a victory every care must be taken, and the utmost vigilance exercised in all governmental departments to ensure that in the exigencies of carrying on the war no undue hardships are placed upon the lowlier citizens of the Dominion.

It is true a Wartime Prices and Trade Board, established in the early days of the outbreak of hostilities, has been fairly successful in the curbing of rising prices which bear the aspect of profiteering, notably so in the matter of sugar and wool; but we are yet in the merest infantile stage of the great struggle, and experience has heretofore demonstrated that while a select and influential few gather honor and much wealth under such circumstances, it is invariably at the expense of the toiling and inarticulate masses.

The people of Canada have placed their trust in Mr. King, and it is not to be presumed that faith is misplaced. But it is upon his conduct of the economic rather than the military side of the conflict, that Mr. Mackenzie King will be judged by the people of Canada. The larger aspect of military affairs is beyond the scope of the Prime Minister, but the internal economy of the dominion certainly should be a matter well within his control.

Local and District

W. A. Low was visiting in Calgary during the Easter vacation.

• • •

Mrs. A. Carson left for Vancouver on Tuesday of last week.

• • •

Miss Nancy Chase, of Calgary, spent Easter holidays at her home in Delia.

• • •

Alex. Aitken, who has been spending a vacation at the coast, returned to Delia this week.

• • •

Miss Marion Bigelow, of Calgary, visited at the home of her parents during the Easter vacation.

• • •

Miss Mary Morrison, of Red Deer, was visiting at her home in Delia during the holidays.

• • •

Miss Beth Hewson left on Wednesday of last week for a short visit to Edmonton.

• • •

Miss June Snyder, of Edmonton, was visiting at her home in Delia during the vacation.

• • •

John Dmytruk left on Tuesday, March 26th, to attend the Teachers' Convention in Calgary.

• • •

Miss Emma Dawson, of Nacmine, spent the Easter holiday at the home of her parents.

• • •

J. Crough and S. A. Elliott combined in shipping a carload of certified 1939 Brome grass seed last week.

• • •

Mrs. J. McLeod, of Turner Valley, was a recent visitor at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Innes, of Delia.

• • •

Miss Marguerite Fitzsimmons left this week for Calgary, where she will enter the General Hospital training school for nurses in that city.

• • •

Mrs. J. A. Crough, who has been receiving treatment at the McCleary Sanitarium and Clinic, at Excelsior Springs, Mo., U.S.A., is expected home in a few days.

• • •

The death of Ed. Ferguson, old-time pioneer of the Delia district, was reported last week. Deceased removed to Paisley, Ontario, some years ago where he died March 7th.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Don Macdonald, of Cranbrook, B.C., paid a visit to her family, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Holm, at Victor, and her brother and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Martin, of Drumheller. While in the province, they also visited at the home of Mr. Macdonald's family in Calgary.

• • •

The month of March certainly bore out the old adage. Coming in in so lamblike a fashion that grave doubts were entertained with regard to the bonspiel, it finally developed into the authentic and roaring lion. Bitter easterly winds, plenty of snow and ice has been the common lot in central Alberta for the past two weeks, and many farmers have been compelled to resort to sleighs for journeying to and from the village. Curling was still in progress at the local rink at the beginning of this week.

• • •

The sudden death of Alfred T. Holmes, C.N.R. relief operator, will be learned with regret by residents of the district. Mr. Holmes died in a Calgary hospital on March 23rd, as a result of shrapnel penetrating the brain, the final effect of wounds received when serving with the 26th Bn., C.E.F., during the last war. His manner in contact with the public in the course of his duties made him a general favorite wherever he worked, and his loss will be felt by a large circle of friends.

Minutes of the M.D. Council of Lambton

The Council met at Delia on Wednesday, March 13th, at 2 p.m. The Returning Officer and all councillors were present.

At 2 p.m. the Returning Officer called for nominations for Reeve, and V. J. McNair and Ed Nelson were nominated. In the election that followed, V. J. McNair was elected by a show of hands for the position of Reeve for the ensuing year.

On motion of coun. Cole and coun Dunfield, coun. Nelson was elected Dep.-Reeve for the first six months.

Coun. Nelson then thanked the members of the council for the support and co operation that they had given him while he had been Reeve

The Reeve, V. J. McNair, on behalf of the council extended a vote of thanks to coun. Nelson for his services and able leadership during his many years as Reeve of the municipality.

Coun. Carter informed the council that he had agreed with the secretary of the Michichi municipality to share the cost of opening the main road to Michichi, that runs south of the highway in division 3.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read, and on motion of coun. Carter, were adopted. Carried.

A letter was read from George Billings, who wished to give up the lease on the N.E. 32-31-18-w4 as set out in the minutes of February 3rd. Moved by coun. Carter that the former motion of Feb. 3, re leasing of the N.E. 32-31 18-w4 be rescinded and that the N E 32-31-18-w4 be leased to Mrs M M. Hoy, on the agreement that the uncultivated balance of this land be broken and put in shape for seeding in the season 1940, and that the lessee be paid for this work at the rate of $4.00 per acre for breaking and 50c per acre for discing out of the lessor's share of the crop on this land in the season 1941, providing that the lease is signed and in the hands of the secretary by April 1st. Carried.

H Sullivan interviewed the council re the N½ 1 31-16, and offered to pay $2 00 per acre for this land; and that he would pay $200 00 now and $120 00 before the first day of June, 1940. The balance of the purchase price to be payable December 1st, 1940, without interest. Any unpaid balance after the 1st day of January, 1941, to bear interest at the rate of 5 p.c. per annum.

Moved by coun. Cole that Mr. Sullivan's offer for the purchase of the N½ 1-31-16-w4 be accepted on the terms as stated. Carried.

A letter was read from H. D. Mann re consolidation of the arrears of taxes on the S.W. 9-32-17-w4, asking that the council reconsider their decision of February 3rd. Moved by coun. Dunfield that the council abide by the decision reached at the meeting of Feb. 3rd in this matter. Carried

A. Norlie interviewed the council re leasing of the W½ 22-32-16-w4. Moved by coun. Nelson that the council as a whole meet on the morning of April 6th, in Craigmyle, to discuss and settle any questions in regard to leases. Carried.

Moved by coun. Dunfield that the municipality advertise the sale of the S.W. 20 33-16-w4 by tender. All tenders to be in the hands of the secretary by 12 o'clock noon, April 4th, accompanied by a certified cheque for 10 per cent of the tender. This sale to be subject to the approval of the Department of Municipal Affairs. Carried.

It was decided to leave the matter of the sale of the house on the W½ 22 13-16-w4. until we find out whether the owner is able to sell this land

E. L. Larder interviewed the council re gopher poison. Moved by coun. Cole that the municipality purchase 20 cases of 36 thirteen oz. cans, each of 2 pc. strychnine content, at a price of $12 00 per case, and that six cases be purchased from the Kennedy Drug Store, six cases from the Craigmyle Pharmacy, and eight cases from the A.A. of M.D. Car.

Moved by coun. Carter that the applications for consolidation of the arrears of taxes of the following be accepted:

H. F. Dettmer, W. J. Allen, Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., The Canada Life Assurance Co. (2). Carried.

Moved by coun. Carter that tax notifications be registered against lands that are two years in arrears before the first day of April. Car.

Secretary was instructed to write the Department of Municipal Affairs to find out if a Mortgage Company can seize crops grown on lands that have been put through Tax Sale, and have been leased to a tenant by the Municipality.

Moved by coun. Farwell that the offer to buy the old granary on the N W. 6 33-16 4 for $7 00 received from F. G. Thompson be accepted. Carried.

Moved by coun. Nelson that the Reeve and Secretary be authorized to sign cheques and transact the usual banking business on behalf of the Municipality. Carried.

Moved by coun. Carter that the council constitute a Local Board of Health and that the Secretary-Treasurer be Secretary. Carried.

Moved by coun. Farwell that each councillor be paid $3.50 per day for road supervision not exceeding 15 days, and ten cents a mile mileage in connection herewith; that the Reeve be allowed $4 50, and each councillor $3 50 for each council meeting attended and ten cents a mile mileage, and that each member of the council be allowed $3 50 and ten cents a mile mileage for committee work. Carried

Moved by coun. Carter that the following rate of wages be paid for road work this year, on the basis of an eight hour day:

40c a mile for road dragging.

$1 00 per hour for man with eight horses.

70c per hour for man with four horses.

55c per hour for man with two horses

35c per hour single man.

45c per hour for foreman or grader man. Carried.

Moved by coun. Farwell that the discounts on current taxes be the same as last year, namely 10% before the first of June; 7% before the first of September; and 5% before the 15th of December. Car.

Moved by coun. Carter that By-Law No 108 (to provide for Consolidation of taxes) be given its three readings at this meeting. Carried.

By-Law No. 108 received its three readings It was moved by coun. Farwell that this By law be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved by coun. Dunfield that Wm. Robertson be re-appointed auditor for the current year, and receive as a fee an amount not to exceed $125 00. Carried.

Moved by coun. Dunfield that the Municipality charge 15c for each can of gopher poison, and that we allow ½c a tail for each gopher tail until the 15th of May. Carried.

H. Gillrie interviewed the council in connection with the seed liens and arrears of hail insurance on the S W 4-31-18 4. He stated that he would try to pay the arrears of hail insurance against this land in the fall of 1940, but that under the circumstances he did not think he should be held responsible for the seed liens.

Moved by coun. Nelson that the Secretary's salary be set at $1,320.00 per annum, payable monthly. Car

The Reeve moved that the estimates as read be accepted. Carried.

Moved by coun. Farwell that By-Law No. 108A (setting the current municipal mill rate at 7 mills) received its three readings at this meeting Carried.

By-Law No. 108A received its three readings. Moved by coun. Carter that this by law be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved by coun Carter that the arrears of old requisitions owing to the Drumheller School Division, No. 30 be paid in full, after first ascertaining whether the interest added on past due obligations would be cancelled. Carried.

Moved by coun. Farwell that By-Law No. 109 (setting the current mill rate in the Drumheller S.D. at 8 mills) receive its three readings at this meeting Carried.

By-Law No. 109 having been given its three readings, it was moved by coun. Cole that this By-Law be adopted as read. Carried

Requisition of the Hanna Municipal Hospital District No. 9, was given as $3,527 00, and of the Drumheller Hospital District No. 8, $1,076 20

Moved by coun. Carter that a mill rate of 3.5 mills be levied to raise the amount of the requisition for the Hanna Hospital District, and that a mill rate of 2 mills be levied to raise the amount of the requisition for the Drumheller Hospital District Carried.

The meeting adjourned for supper and resumed at 7 p m

Letters were read from the Hanna and Drumheller Municipal Hospitals, stating that there would be no minimum tax collected this year.

After a letter was read from M Mennis offering to pay taxes on Pt N W. 34 33-17-4, coun. Farwell moved that the municipality take title and get permission to sell the buildings Carried.

It was decided that the men qualified to administer horse vaccine should be left to make their own arrangements, and set their own fees with the individual farmers.

Two letters were read from H. Richard Harrison in connection with Mrs. C. McVeigh's land, under the circumstances, that four of these parcels be taken out of the Tax Sale list.

Moved by coun Nelson that By-Law No. 110 (authorizing grants to Canadian Institute of the Blind, $10.00; Red Cross and Salvation Army, $25.00 each; Craigmyle and Delia Cemeteries, $10.00 each; Provincial Youth Training School, $5 00) receive its three readings at this meeting. Carried.

By-Law No. 110 having received its three readings, it was moved by coun. Cole that this By-Law be adopted as read. Carried.

The monthly statement was read.

The Secretary was instructed to forward a letter to the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, asking that the Canadian Wheat Board be authorized to make a payment to the farmers who delivered wheat to the Board before seeding time.

Moved by coun. Cole that we refuse to accept the proposal of Mrs. A. E. Fraser, to turn over her lease to the Municipality on the N.W. 4-33 16 4, and the N E. 5-33 16-4 to take the land out of Tax Sale. Car.

The reserve bids were set on the lands on the Tax Sale list as the assessed value, plus the value of improvements plus 20% of the assessed value and improvements.

Moved by coun. Cole that the accounts as presented be passed for payment. Carried

The following correspondence was read: Ben Noble; Duncan, Cross and Johnson; Department of Agriculture (5), C. A. Coughlin, Department of Municipal Affairs, Mrs. Lizzie Mantz, Prairie Farm Assistance Branch.

The Meeting adjourned.

ACCOUNTS PASSED FOR PAYMENT

W. B. Anderson (Rent)		$ 13.50
Innes Groceteria (Relief)		24.00
Wm. Robertson		125.00
W. C. Koenig (Relief)		20.00
C. Wagner (Polling Place)		2.00
Western Municipal News		6.48
Rent for Council Meeting		1.00
S. Hebb (D.R.O.)		6.00
F. C. Mittlestead (D.R.O.)		6.50
City of Calgary (Relief)		5.14
Mothers' Allowance		22.50
Delia Times		13.70
Hanna Herald	$56.43,	4.23
Phone		4.99

U. S. Minister to Canada Sets Diplomatic Precedent

TORONTO.—Hon. James E. Cromwell, U.S. Minister to Canada, said that if the Allies win the war he could see "no threat to the well-being, to the peace, or to the social and economic order of neutral democracies, be they large or small." He then drew attention to the action of Germany in countries which she has absorbed. Mr. Cromwell then wondered how any intelligent citizen in any neutral democracy could refuse to interest himself in the outcome of the war.

Flaxseed

(Pioneer Grain Co.'s Weekly Letter)

War on a large scale, which involves European countries and interferes with ocean shipping, produces a complicated series of effects upon trade in flaxseed. Since linseed oil is an essential ingredient of paints and other protective coatings, consumption tends to rise with an increase in the manufacture of armaments and munitions requiring such protection. This tendency towards an increase of consumption may be offset, to some extent at least, by the reduced volume of ordinary residential and factory construction in belligerent countries, which follows from increased costs or positive government policy toward such construction. Of general effect upon importing countries are higher ocean freight rates, which raise the price of flaxseed and thereby increase the cost of linseed oil and hamper trade in by-products such as linseed meal or cake used extensively in the feeding of livestock, particularly dairy cattle.

On the average, about two-thirds of world production, ex-Russia, and three-quarters of world exports of flaxseed originate in the Argentine. The only other exporting country of any consequence is India, which in recent years has supplied about 13 per cent of world trade. The chief importing countries are the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, Holland, France and Belgium. Movement of flaxseed internationally therefore consists of a large flow from South America, part of which moves to North America and part to Europe, and a smaller flow from India, most of which is destined to Europe.

A peculiarity of trade in flaxseed is that in some countries the seed is imported not primarily for the oil which can be extracted, but for the by-products, linseed meal and cake. Hence several of the chief flaxseed importing countries have become heavy exporters of linseed oil. Holland is the chief of these, exporting just under 180 million pounds of linseed oil annually, nearly 75 per cent of total world trade in that commodity. Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Finland and Italy are the chief importing countries for the oil. Canada has also imported linseed oil from Holland and from other countries from time to time.

Domestic Wheat Prices

During the next few months domestic wheat prices will depend largely on the volume of overseas sales of Canadian wheat, general business conditions, and the manner in which United States farmers dispose of wheat now under loan, says The Northwestern Miller.

"Cockney" is an old term for a small badly shaped egg. The name was given to a town dandy by a countryman.

1½¢ A MILE TO

Edmonton

SPRING STOCK SHOW

in COACHES

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Minimum Fare 25c

APRIL 6th to 12th

Where no train service on April 6th, tickets will be sold on April 5th.

RETURN LIMIT, APRIL 15th.

Information from Any Agent.

W40-21c

CANADIAN NATIONAL

IN EARLY BRITAIN

We have traced the art of brewing from the Greeks of 500 B.C. up to Ancient Rome. The Roman soldiers introduced it to early Britons. Previous to their invasion the usual drinks of the early Britons were water, milk and mead (an intoxicating drink made from honey). Beer being suitable to the climate, and so easily made, by an agricultural people with plenty of corn, it was gladly welcomed and soon became the national beverage.

TODAY

MADE IN ALBERTA

BEERS

ARE THE FINEST THAT SCIENCE and MODERN EQUIPMENT Can Produce!

ORDER A CASE TODAY!

This Advertisement Is Not Inserted by the Alberta Liquor Control Board, or by the Government of the Province of Alberta.